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**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Truck Drivers End Strike; CD Conference in Mexico; Axis Faces 'Utter Defeat'

The World's Day—May 28, 1943

Boston: Striking Truck Drivers Return to Work

Boston's truck drivers' strike, started last Saturday, ended this noon, after the strikers agreed to let the dispute go to the New England War Labor Board and return to work pending its decision. [Page 2.]

Absentee voting by members of the armed forces is made easier in Massachusetts under legislation passed to be engrossed by the House.

Virtually all Pullman and bus reservations were reported filled for the entire week end, as trainmen prepared for the heaviest travel on any Memorial Day holiday, due to ban on pleasure driving. Washington warns the emergency may continue for 30 days or longer. [Page 2.]

Enacted by both the Massachusetts House and Senate today, the $162,254,766 biennial State budget went to Governor Saltonstall for his signature.

Washington: Civilian Defense Conference in June

James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, will participate in a three-day civilian defense conference to be held June 2-4 in Mexico City, under sponsorship of the Co-ordinator for Inter-American Affairs.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee practically killed the Kilday bill, which would have put Selective Service quotas on a state-wide basis, established induction categories with fathers last, and set aside Manpower Director McNutt's recent work-or-fight order, by agreeing to "lay the bill on the table."

Price Administrator Brown in a statement issued against a backdrop of recent resignations and threats of resignations within the OPA and caustic critism of his agency before congressional committees, said: "Do not be misled by all the cry in Washington, the American people are behind the OPA. I will not let them down."

Allegations that the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation sold substandard steel ship plates to the Government are still being investigated by a Federal Grand Jury. One charge has been filed against the company and four of its employees, alleging records of tests on steel plates made at the Irvin works were "concealed and destroyed."

Portal-to-portal pay demands of the United Mine Workers are reported to have been settled by the soft-coal operators on the basis of an average travel time of 48 minutes a day. At straight time at the basic rate of $1 an hour that would mean an increase of 80 cents a day.

An attempt to raise funds for the National Resources Planning Board from $200,000 to $534,000 was rejected by the Senate, 43 to 31, disregarding President Roosevelt's recommendation.

Placing the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps "in" instead of "with" the Army has been voted by the House. This would allow members of the WAAC some of the benefits that go to men in service.

Europe: Axis to Be Bombed Until Utter Defeat

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, declared that Germany and Italy will be bombed "until the utter defeat of the Nazi and Fascist regimes and all they stand for." He was speaking at a "Wings for Victory" meeting at Portsmouth.

Spanish law is being redrafted by an advisory council of 34 judges in order to establish "a declaration of the rights of Spaniards" whereby the civil and criminal code will be revised "to make justice more rapid and efficient and within the reach of all Spaniards."

Swedish Minister to Norway, Baron Johan H. Beck-Friis, is en route to London as diplomatic representative to the Norwegian Government in exile. This marks the first time since the invasion of Norway that the Swedes have had a representative with the Norwegians.

Reports of a Yugoslav Cabinet crisis over the romance of King Peter of Yugoslavia and Princess Alexandra of Greece were denied by members of the Government in exile in London.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle is expected to meet Gen. Henri Giraud tonight in Algiers to initiate talks regarding the union of French groups now fighting against the Axis. [Page 7.]

National: Efforts Made to Unionize Red Cross

Efforts to unionize paid workers of The American Red Cross have been under way for five months, it was disclosed in New York.

Twin destroyer escorts, the Amick and the Atherton, were launched at the Federal Shipyard at Newark, N. J., with simple ceremonies aimed to minimize distracting workers from construction of additional "DE's" at the yard.

Hawaii: General Emmons to Relinquish Command

Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, after receiving the Distinguished Service Medal for his outstanding work as Commander of the Hawaiian Department of the U. S. Army, announced that he will relinquish that command June 1 and be succeeded by Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson. General Emmons did not divulge his new assignment.

Americas: Mexico to Observe War II Anniversary

President Avila Camacho of Mexico proclaimed "A day of national solemnity" in observance of the first anniversary of Mexico's entry into World War II, May 28.

The newly appointed U. S. ambassador to Ecuador, Robert MacGregor Scotten, has presented his credentials to President Arroyo del Rio.

Orient: Japanese Diet Summoned for June 15-17

The Japanese Diet has been summoned to an extraordinary three-day session beginning June 15, according to a Tokyo broadcast. This will be the fourth extraordinary session called since Gen. Hideki Tojo assumed the premiership in November of 1941.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 4.

Army Lets George Do It

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—Private George Marion Shearouse of Atlanta can tell these youngsters in the United States Army a thing or two about campaigning for Uncle Sam.

Described by the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes as the oldest buck private in the European Theater of Operations, he sports more campaign medals than any other enlisted man in this theater.

He also stands head and shoulders over most other privates in another respect. He has a daughter who is a first lieutenant—Miss Jocelyn Shearouse, a nurse at Camp Butern, N. C.

After 26 years in the Army and Navy, Private Shearouse held a reserve captain's commission and was safely in retirement when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. He at once tried to return to duty, but was rejected for active service.

But, said Private Shearouse:

"I fooled them and simply enlisted as a private and was accepted."

Among the ribbons on his tunic are those of the First and Second Nicaraguan Campaigns, the Haitian compaign, the Battle of Vera Cruz, a World War Victory Medal with four stars, the Army of Occupation, Army and Navy good conduct medals, an American defense ribbon, and an Eastern Theater ribbon.

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Weather Predictions

Warm

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 8:40 p. m.; ends Saturday at 4:42 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 8:40 p. m.; ends Sunday at 4:43 a. m.

Memorial Day

All editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted on Monday, May 31, a legal holiday.

Meat Display In Markets Is Mostly Bones

Food purveyors in Boston report nothing plentiful as fruit, vegetables join meat scarcity.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Nothing plentiful; nothing reasonable in the line of meats, with fresh fruits, vegetables, and butter joining the rapidly growing forces of scarcity—and of course no potatoes.

That's how one large retailer summed up the Greater Boston food picture for this week end. A careful survey of the area confirms his statement. Furthermore, the holiday on Monday hasn't helped the situation one bit.

Red meats are extremely scarce. Pork, veal, and lamb certainly are not plentiful. In many instances, like poultry, they are nonexistent. One market had been promised 40 hams. It received only five. Another was "supposed to have a load of beef" but had not "seen hide nor hair of it"—much less the bones. Another, in an effort to fill otherwise bare showcases stacked up a pile of bones—just bones!

Nearer 7,000,000

All in all, it looks to many as though the oft-repeated figure of 12,000,000 pounds of meat a week for New England actually was far out of line and that a 7,000,000-pound total would be much nearer the case.

Butter, which has been fairly plentiful since rationing began, has experienced a run within the past 48 hours which has caused many storekeepers to limit their sales to a pound, or even half a pound, to a customer. Unprecedented unloading to the Government by butter wholesalers apparently started a rumor which brought about abnormal buying on the part of the public.

Advice from the Office of Price Administration to housewives today was to buy their meat early, and not to wait until the last minute. Many of the May red ration stamps expire on May 31. But, since most stores will be closed on Monday because of Memorial Day Sunday, there's bound to be a last-minute rush to use the coupons before they become worthless.

Fruit and Vegetables

Twenty-four carloads of fresh fruit and vegetables were reported received this morning at the Boston Market Terminal—a somewhat lower number than usual. These were made up, for the most part, of tomatoes, oranges, squash, lettuce, and grapefruit, with one car each of cucumbers, cantaloupes, peppers, and apples. Forty-one more cars were on the tracks, with tomatoes, lettuce, strawberries, and peas among the plentiful items, and cabbage, beans, onions, and carrots in lesser quantities.

That fruits and vegetagles are definitely becoming less plentiful in this area was emphasized by the naming yesterday of 26 Greater Boston men for positions on a local industry advisory committee for the marketing and distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables. Sponsored by the Boston branch of the

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Byrnes Heads U.S. Super Cabinet; Allies Agree on Global Offensive; Night-Raiders Blister Essen and Jena

Krupp, Zeiss and other works raided; Allies absorb plane losses readily.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Essen is the latest German industrial center to feel the destructive power of the new series of Allied mass attacks.

A raid only slightly less severe than the recent record attacks on Dortmund and Düsseldorf has been carried out on Essen by the RAF's four-motored bombers, and extremely heavy damage has been done to the already badly battered Krupp armament works. Twenty-three of the attacking planes have been lost.

The Essen assault followed by only a few hours a Mosquito plane attack on the historic university city of Jena in Central Germany, where the Zeiss precision instrument plants and chemical and machine factories are located.

The fact that the Allies can take fairly large losses night after night in these mass operations is a significant commentary on the rate of output that has been reached in British and American plane factories and in pilot training centers. And it is a vastly more eloquent portent of things to come than volumes of promises or threats.

A rough checkup indicates that in the past two months—or since the current aerial offensive began—the British have lost approximately 542 of their big raiders and the Americans about 90. These estimates do not include United Nations losses in the Mediterranean theater.

Admittedly this is a high price to pay. But the incalculable damage being wrought on German war industry and transport and the willingness of the Allied Command to go on paying it shows conclusively that it is not excessive.

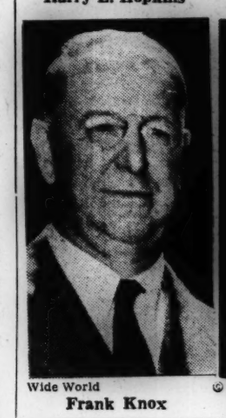
In the meantime, the Africa-based attacks on the southern end of the European Axis continue without a letup. The important Sardinian airfields at Villacidro and Decimomannu and the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Wide World — **Harry L. Hopkins**

© Harris & Ewing — **James F. Byrnes**

© Harris & Ewing — **Fred M. Vinson**



Wide World — **Frank Knox**

© Harris & Ewing — **Donald M. Nelson**

Wide World — **Henry L. Stimson**

Office of War Mobilization set up in reshuffle of civilian agencies—Vinson takes place of Byrnes as Economic Director—Six-man body popularly hailed as long-awaited 'War Cabinet.'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—The biggest reshuffle of civilian war agencies since the war started was announced today by President Roosevelt.

It sets up a tightly-knit six-man body, which is immediately hailed as the long-awaited "War Cabinet," with James F. Byrnes as its head.

The new agency is called the Office of War Mobilization. In order to take charge of it, Mr. Byrnes gives up his former post as Economic Stabilization Director.

To replace Mr. Byrnes as Economic Stabilization Director, Circuit Judge Fred M. Vinson of Kentucky, a former Congressman and prominent member of the Ways and Means Committee, is brought into the Government:

Besides Mr. Byrnes, the other members of the group are:
Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.
Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.
Harry L. Hopkins, Chairman of the Munitions Assignment Board.
Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board.
Fred M. Vinson, the new Economic Stabilization Director.

The announcement was contained in a brief covering statement by President Roosevelt together with a formal, 600-word executive order.

"To unify more closely the work of the war agencies concerned with the production, procurement, transportation and distribution of military and civilian supplies, materials and products," Mr. Roosevelt explains, "I am creating the Office of War Mobiiization which will be under the direction of Justice James F. Byrnes."

The Senate Truman Committee has been urging creation of a joint "War Cabinet" for many months.

Full Use of Manpower

Mr. Roosevelt's statement of aims was taken hopefully by Washington observers, who have seen a number of big war agencies succeed each other in confusing fashion since the war started. It is agreed that this is the most ambitious reshuffle yet made, but questions are still asked as to where certain items, such as food, fit into the general picture.

The executive order setting up the new "OWM" declares its purpose shall be in part "to develop unified programs and to establish policies for the maximum use of the nation's natural and industrial resources for military and civilian needs, for the effective use of the national manpower not in the armed forces, for the maintenance and stabilization of the civilian economy, and for the adjustment of such economy to war needs and conditions."

A number of leading figures are not directly assigned to the new "Big Six." Conspicuous among the absences are Manpower Czar Paul V. McNutt, Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes, Food Administrator Chester Davis, and Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown.

Mr. Roosevelt specifically explains, however, that "the committee has been purposely kept small so that it can function most effectively." He adds that the heads of various departments and agencies "will be asked to sit with the committee whenever matters of special concern to their departments or agencies are under consideration."

Thus, the matters of food, fuel and manpower may be handled either by calling in the heads of the groups, or independently, by the new super-agency. Messrs. Brown and Chester Davis, for example, are already under the Office of Economic Stabilization, and will be represented in the new "War Cabinet" by its new head, Fred M. Vinson.

Mr. Brown's OPA has been under strong congressional attack recently, and there are evidences that it is cracking around the seams. The new agency may succeed in doing what it has so far failed to accomplish. An alternative method may also be in the President's thought. There have been hints recently that a new secondary super-food agency would be established, bringing together questions of price control, subsidies and food production.

Choice of Vinson

In calling back Mr. Vinson to the Government, Mr. Roosevelt followed the same procedure by which he took ex-Justice Byrnes from the Supreme Court, picking a sitting judge who was a former Member of Congress.

Fred M. Vinson, born in Kentucky 53 years ago; graduated from the State Normal College in 1908 and took his law work at Centre College in the same state. He began law practice in his little home town of Louisa, Ky., in 1911, and had become a local judge before entering Congress in 1923. All told he sat in Congress 14 years, for 8 of which he was on the powerful Ways and Means Committee.

The new super home-front agency has sweeping powers delegated by the President. Mr. Roosevelt authorizes it "to issue such directives on policy and operations to the Federal agencies and departments as may be necessary,

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Full Accord By Roosevelt And Churchill

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—What has the fifth meeting of Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill accomplished?

The only formal announcement was one issued yesterday, dealing only with one phase of the subject, the discussions of top-ranking military men.

The terse, 22-word announcement, may spell doom for the Axis:

"The conference of the Combined Staffs in Washington has ended in complete agreement on future operations in all theaters of war."

It is taken for granted that the conclusions of the staff officers will be approved by the principals, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt and another principal, whose influence is very much felt in Washington though he is absent, Joseph Stalin, in Moscow.

This meeting of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill was the fifth, and the longest, that they have held. Practically nothing has been said about them directly. But a variety of simultaneous developments and attendant circumstances fit together to form a general background.

The discussions brought in the subject of the Pacific. This was significantly underlined by top staff British leaders flown to the conference from the Japanese theater of war. It was also the basis for much of Mr. Churchill's illuminating 50-minute speech to the joint session of Congress. The time has been reached in Roosevelt-Churchill discussions where the Pacific problem enters the picture on equal terms with the European.

Things Fit Together

Moscow was almost certainly consulted. This was evidenced by renewed comments from Mr. Churchill that he hoped for a three-way meeting with Mr. Stalin and Mr. Roosevelt, and by the simultaneous visit of Ambassador Joseph E. Davies to Moscow and the apparently successful completion of his secret mission. Simulta-

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Peace Guarantee Vital, Food Delegates Warned

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 28—The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture today was brought face to face with the warning that unless the United Nations are ready to guarantee the future peace, by force if necessary, all this talk about a better-fed world might as well be saved to heat the winter radiators.

The assurance of world freedom from fear is absolutely essential to gain world freedom from want, the Conference was told.

Security against another war through the common guarantee of all the United Nations was described by Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, as the only basis on which any progressive food program could be made real.

Why Guarantee Is Needed

"Without it," he said, "the pressure to maintain, or return to, restrictive and impoverishing policies will be irresistible, and misgivings on the subject of national security could readily be used as an apparent justification for such policies.

"Farm and food policies which are appropriate to preparation for war can never meet simultaneously the other goals of an adequately maintained agriculture and a high standard of nutrition."

Richard K. Law, British Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the United Kingdom Delegation, added his voice to the appeal that the 45 countries represented here build and maintain a common peace. He said that there could be no economic health unless there is a secure peace. He put his views before the American people in a radiocast last night from the Conference headquarters, summing up the progress and significance of the discussions.

Common Bond

"It all depends upon one thing," he declared. "It all depends upon our understanding, with our hearts as well as with our minds, that you and I and our friends all over the world, are in the same boat—that we sink or swim together."

Pointing out that the nations must live together politically if they expect to live together economically apparently needs little argument at this Conference, for it is producing daily fresh evidence that the kind of co-operation on which peace can be secured is being practiced.

The announcement from Dr. Barton and his colleague, H. F. Angus of the Department of External Affairs, that Canada is ready to abandon the Empire preferential tariffs, signed at Ottawa in 1932, whenever the other countries join in similar action, is that kind of co-operation.

Soviet Step Welcomed

The cordial initiative which the Soviet Union has taken in backing the American proposal to set up a permanent international food organization is that kind of co-operation, and Judge Marvin Jones, President of the Conference and Chairman of the United States Delegation, went out of his way last night to welcome this step.

"I am most gratified," he said in a prepared statement, "by the support of the delegation of the Soviet Union for the proposal that the work of the conference be carried on by a United Nations interim commission as suggested by the United States and other delegations. The Soviet delegation has consistently co-operated in the effort to achieve the objectives of the Conference through concerted action of the United Nations."

It was the Canadian delegation which strongly urged the Conference to help pave the way toward an early reopening of the channels of international trade.

"Protectionism" Decried

"Even in countries in which a high standard of nutrition should be practicable after the war," the Canadians asserted, "the best standard could not be achieved in the face of extreme agricultural and industrial protectionism, and there are many countries in which nutritional standards will be seriously impaired unless full advantage is taken of the possibilities of international trade in food.

"Not only is food made expensive by protective and restrictive measures applied to staple foods, but the production of perishable foods is placed under unsurmountable handicaps.

"Unless preparatory steps are taken toward the reduction of agri-

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Monitor Wins Another Award; Mexican Paper Also Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 28—Medals of honor for distinguished service in journalism were awarded here today by the University of Missouri School of Journalism to El Universal of Mexico City and The Christian Science Monitor, as well as three individual editors of other publications.

Edwin L. James, Managing Editor of The New York Times, received a medal for his work as a distinguished editor and foreign correspondent.

L. M. White, publisher of the Mexico Ledger, and David M. Warren, President of the Panhandle, Texas, Publishing Company, were the other medalists.

"World Mirror"

Dr. Frank Luther Mott, dean of the School of Journalism, presenting one of the medals to Erwin D. Canham, managing editor of the Monitor, said it was awarded "To The Christian Science Monitor for fulfillment of the difficult assignment given to it by its Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, 'to injure no man, but to bless all mankind.'

'For achieving, during its thirty-five years, a world-wide breadth of view and an international coverage of the news which causes it to be regarded as one of the great newspapers which 'mirror the world.'

"For its domestic news reports and its coverage of the fields of art, music, education, and literature.

"For its dependability as a source of historical reference, and for its wide secondary influence through other newspapers and educational institutions.

"For a daily product which from thought to type is effective, lofty, clean-cut, and realistic, a credit both to the idealism of its Founder and the workmanship of its staff."

This is the third recognition to come to the Monitor in recent months. The others were the Maria Moors Cabot Award for advancing friendship and understanding in the Western Hemisphere, and the Ayer Cup for typographical excellence.

In presenting the medals here, Dr. Mott made a plea for immediate and careful consideration of the role of a free press in postwar organization. Now the greatest opportunity is offered, he said, "for us to strike for world-wide press freedom that we shall ever have."

Pointing out that statesmen who plan for peace must not lose time in guaranteeing world-wide liberty of the press, Dean Mott suggested that one of the series of peace conferences following the war should center upon a free press.

Problem Threefold

"The problem is threefold," he said, "freedom of news at its source, freedom from government controls, and freedom of channels of distribution.

"The logic of the situation demands that American newspapermen should be the prime movers in this effort. The traditional and constitutional regard for liberty of the press in the United States makes this nation the fitting world sponsor of such a movement. But it will obviously be necessary to set up an international press commit-

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Roosevelt Sets Up New Board To Bar Labor Discrimination

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt tossed overboard an old Committee on Fair Employment Practice and set up another designed to insure that persons of every race, creed, color, and national origin shall have an opportunity to participate in the war effort without discrimination.

At the head of the new agency he placed Msgr. Francis J. Haas, Dean of the School of Social Science of Catholic University, Washington. The educator was a member of the original National Labor Board and has been a special conciliator for the Labor Department since 1935. The White House said he had helped settle some 1,500 labor disputes.

An executive order setting up the new Committee gives the Chairman authority to appoint personnel and "power to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be appropriate or necessary to carry out the provisions of this order."

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said the Committee is authorized specifically to enforce the nondiscrimination policies.

The Chief Executive decreed that hereafter all contracting agencies of the Government shall include in all contracts a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any employee or job applicant because of race, creed, color, or national origin and requiring him to include a similar provision in all subcontracts.

Six other members of the Committee are to be named by the Chief Executive.

Mr. Roosevelt's order said, "It is the duty of all employers, including the several Federal departments and agencies and all labor organizations in furtherance of this policy and of this order, to eliminate discrimination in regard to hire, tenure, terms, or conditions of employment, or union membership because of race, creed, color, or national origin."

The President declared there was evidence that "available and needed workers have been barred from employment in industries engaged in war production" to the detriment of the prosecution of the war, the workers' morale, and national unity, solely by reason of their race, creed, color, or origin.

The successful conduct of the war, he added, demands the maximum employment of all available workers and "the democratic way of life within the nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders."

Truck Drivers End Strike And Most of Them Return

Finish of the Boston truck drivers' strike came at noon today, when a majority of the men went back at the M. & M. Transportation Company of Somerville, largest of the seven concerns caught in the nearly week-long walkout.

Forty-six of the strikers marched in, 29 of them went to work and 17 marched out. They very quickly got "sick," as the management was given to understand. The strike was over, the Government's demands for its ending lifted, and the fraction who still didn't want to go back had their way.

This curious termination however contained its drawback for the company, as the short work force would enable it to do only half the business it planned, officials said.

The strikers called off their walkout in the M. & M. and the other concerns on the basis of letting the dispute, which is over more pay, go to the New England War Labor Board and to return to work pending its decision. This procedure was agreed on Monday night after a 10-hour conference, but the men immediately threw it over and continued the stoppage the next morning.

Getting nowhere and losing money daily, they at length listened to the appeals of their union leaders to return to their jobs, to which Army and Navy officials added their pressure.

By slipping out of control of their experienced union officials the men gained nothing but discredit for their own organization, as the situation was sized up by observers.

"The operators were caught between two fires and could do nothing," Earl N. Hatch, vice-president of the M. & M. company said. "The War Labor Board would not listen to the dispute until the men went back to work."

In some other of the seven concerns involved, the strikers returned earlier. The Holland Transportation Company of Dorchester reported the strikers came back yesterday afternoon.

A great deal of commercial freight held up by the walkout remains to be delivered. The M. & M. said it had 30 truckloads. War freight was separated and delivered by the strikers several days ago.

Fortunately only a minority of the concerns trucking freight between Boston and New York were in the stoppage. The majority, including most of the larger companies, continued without interruption. Their men recently got a raise of $2.75 a week through a ruling of the War Labor Board. The struck concerns, originally eight, were not covered by this award, and their men went out in effort to obtain this and other wage advantages brought about by the award, which substituted payment by the hour for payment by the trip.

Deficiency Claimed In U. S. Tax Return

Because certain deductions claimed on the income tax return of Mrs. Eleanor Saltonstall, of Brookline, mother of Governor Saltonstall, for the years 1937 and 1938 were disallowed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, a petition for redetermination of the tax was heard in the Tax Court of the United States, which is in session at the Federal Building today.

The deficiency claimed by the Government was about $59,000. Judge Clarence V. Opper took the case under advisement and the decision will be announced from Washington. A stipulation filed in Court today by Edward C. Thayer, attorney for Mrs. Saltonstall, set forth that the income tax return of Mrs. Saltonstall for 1937 disclosed a liability of $184,497, and that after deductions she paid $136,144, and that for 1938 a liability of $117,219 and a payment of $105,928 were shown.

Timilty Takes Stand in His Own Interest

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty took the stand today in Superior Court and testified that Massachusetts Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell made disparaging remarks during the Grand Jury investigation of Mr. Timilty and six other high Boston police officials.

Questioned by his attorney, Frank Leahy, the Police Commission said Mr. Bushnell said, "A very doubtful exoneration, I'd say," when referring to Mr. Timilty's exoneration of the Elk Laundry matter.

"I told Mr. Bushnell I had been exonerated by the State Police, the Superior Court, and the Massachusetts Supreme Court," the Police Commissioner said today, "and when the Attorney General said what he did I stood up and demanded an apology, not for myself but for the State Police, Superior Court, and the Massachusetts Supreme Court."

The putting of the Police Commissioner on the stand today was a surprise move made by defense attorney Leahy.

Timilty's Brother on Stand

Walter F. Timility, brother of the Police Commissioner, also went on the stand today. Preceding his brother, he testified that Harold Seidenberg, now an assistant attorney general, was in the Grand Jury room during the investigation of Boston police officials before he was sworn into that office.

This testimony supports the contention of defense attorneys, who are trying to have invalidated the blanket indictment returned by the Grand Jury against seven Boston police officials, that Mr. Seidenberg was in the Grand Jury room illegally. The defense is charging that Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell conducted the inquest improperly and coerced the Jury into returning the indictment.

With the hearing before Judge James C. Donnelly nearing the finish—all 23 of the Grand Jurors having testified—Walter Timilty was questioned by defense attorney Mr. Leahy.

Asked by Mr. Leahy when he last saw Mr. Seidenberg the witness answered:

"Last Monday." That was the opening day of the present hearing.

The time before that, Walter Timilty testified, was on Feb. 4 in the Grand Jury room. Mr. Seidenberg was sworn into office on Feb. 8.

Earlier in the day the foreman of the Grand Jurors, George A. Ward, testified that he had not seen Mr. Seidenberg in the Grand Jury room until after he was sworn into office.

Hearing in Fifth Day

Defense counsel have attempted at various intervals of the hearing, now in its fifth day in Superior Court, to invalidate the indictment against seven Boston policemen by charging that Harold Seidenberg, now an assistant attorney general, was in the Grand Jury room before he took his oath of office on Feb. 8.

In today's questioning by the defense continued attempts were made to show that in Mr. Bushnell's address to the Grand Jurors the Attorney General used coercion to get them to return the blanket indictment charging the Boston police officials, including Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, with conspiracy to allow gambling in Boston.

Mr. Bushnell's line of cross examination of Mr. Ward brought a sharp objection from defense attorney Wendell P. Murray. The Attorney General asked the witness if he recalled the introduction of Mr. Seidenberg to the Grand Jury after he had been sworn in. After the witness had answered in the affirmative Mr. Bushnell asked him:

"Had Mr. Seidenberg been in prior to that time?"

"No, sir," the witness replied.

At this point Mr. Murray objected telling the Court "they can't pull themselves up by their own boot straps."

Judge James C. Donnelly overruled the objection.

When the line of questioning continued another defense attorney, William A. Lewis, objected, saying:

"Isn't that a leading question?"

Judge Donnelly again overruled the objection with the comment:

"I haven't heard yet that a leading question in cross-examination is objectionable."

It was Mr. Lewis who, during the examination of Mr. Ward yesterday, intimated that Mr. Bushnell might be called to the stand as a witness. Defense attorneys today, however, would not comment on that possibility.

Mr. Ward gave a clear picture in his testimony that the Grand Jurors deliberated on the names of seven defendants behind closed doors. Prior to this, the defense has tried to show that only six names were deliberated on at first, the seventh being added later.

Safety Award Presented

Gas Concern's Workers Win Driving Honor

E. M. Farnsworth, President of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, receives on behalf of the company employees a certificate of award presented by F. J. Falvey, President of the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company. The utility's 490 drivers have reduced highway accidents 30 per cent over a five-year period. Left to right—Frederick Graf, Assistant Vice-President of the bonding firm; Mr. Falvey, Charles O'Reilly, Assistant Personnel Manager and Safety Supervisor of the gas company; Mr. Farnsworth, and George Perry, Safety Engineer for the bonding company. The gas company is one of 14 firms to receive awards from the bonding firm.

R. I. Truck and Bus Operators In Quandary Over Mileage Cuts

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 28—Truck and bus line operators in this State were struggling over their schedules this week and awaiting clarification of the Federal ruling that all truck and bus mileage must be reduced by 40 per cent while a bewildered Rhode Island looked on and hoped the situation might not be as desperate as it appeared.

Strongest public reaction to the Office of Defense Transportation order came from William L. Connolly, State Director of Labor. He termed it "one of the most stupid, imbecilic orders ever issued by a foolish agency at Washington," and added that it "would cut the life blood from this section of the country."

Equally strong were the private reactions of some of the operators who considered the action preposterous. One said it would mean a shortage of fresh fruits and vegetables, most of which are brought to this area by truck. Another doubted that local bus lines could absorb the cut without interfering with the transportation of war workers.

A delegation from Newport, headed by Mayor Herbert E. Macauley and two Lieutenants from the Torpedo Station and the Naval Operating Base conferred with State officials this week requesting no reduction in bus service in the Newport area and appealing again for resumption of travel on the abandoned Fall River and Newport railroad. The war-boomed problems of food, housing and transportation for some time have been more acute in the Newport area than anywhere else in the State.

Meanwhile, Gov. J. Howard McGrath, who has been crusading for more equality on gasoline rationing nationally to ease the burden on the Eastern States, held a number of conferences this week seeking to clarify the picture in relation to the latest cut ordered by ODT.

Most of the major bus line operators in Rhode Island were prepared this week to revise schedules permitting a 20 per cent reduction in gasoline consumption. The more drastic order, calling for the 40 per cent reduction, caused an entire redrafting of schedules and the operators, almost without exception, decided to make no moves until the order was clarified.

Alonzo R. Williams, General Manager of the United Electric Railways Company, which operates bus lines throughout Rhode Island, said the 20 per cent reduction could have been realized by cutting out some bus trips during non-peak hours during the day and by eliminating special busses to such amusement parks as Crescent Park and Rhodes.

Equally bewildered by the order were taxicab officials. They pointed out that operations were reduced by 50 per cent last March and that the additional 40 per cent cut would virtually dry up all their business.

Pleasure Driving Ban

The new mandatory ban on pleasure driving found local agents of the OPA on the job this week, busily tagging hundreds of automobiles discovered in theater parking lots and at night clubs and other amusement places.

The announcement that all automobiles found parked at amusement places would be tagged brought an immediate reduction in vehicular traffic, just as it did when first imposed last winter. Parking lot proprietors reported their business was off 50 to 75 per cent. Many parking lots at out of town restaurants and night clubs, where 100 or more cars were parked nightly under the honor system of banning pleasure driving, were barren of vehicles this week. Others showed reductions of 75 per cent or more.

OPA's procedure in Rhode Island is to tie tags on cars found parked under suspicious circumstances. The cards require the owner to report to OPA headquarters to explain the circumstances. Where the OPA agents believe the law on pleasure driving has been violated, the case is turned over to local OPA boards for action.

No attempt has been made yet in Rhode Island to stop motorists on the highways to check up on pleasure drivers, as has been done in Massachusetts and elsewhere. So far, OPA agents have confined their activities to tagging parked cars.

Both Governor McGrath and Christopher del Sesto, State OPA director, have said there are no plans yet for halting motorists on the road. The police departments in Providence and some other communities have offered to assist OPA in the check ups if necessary, but nothing on this line has been done yet.

Holland Bank Seeks Release Of $1,260,533

Officials of a Dutch bank that transferred its legal domicile from Holland to the Dutch West Indies because of the invasion of Holland today sought release of $1,260,533 which is on deposit at the First National Bank of Boston at a hearing before Judge George C. Sweeney in the Federal Court.

Former Federal Judge Hugh D. McLellan represented Rene Gadonniex and August Philips, appointed the directors of the Rembours En Industriebank, after its legal domicile was transferred to Curacao, D. W. I., from Holland. These officials of the Dutch bank were recognized by the provisional government of the Netherlands. Affidavits filed with the court set forth the authority of the Dutch bank to change its location under a royal decree of May 7, 1940. Legal opinion of Dutch attorneys confirming the transfer of authority were also filed. Dr. Alexander Loudon, Ambassador of The Netherlands to the United States submitted a certificate relative to the transfer of the bank to Curacao and the right of the two officials to act for it.

The First National Bank of Boston is concerned about the possibility of paying the money twice, according to their attorney, Norman Bingham. The mother bank in The Netherlands, which is still in operation under its former head—Goerge Schwartz—has revoked authority of anybody to act for the bank and seeks to have the account on deposit in Boston paid over to it, Mr. Bingham explained. The Boston bank ignored the cable asking that the money be sent to Amsterdam "because we fear it will fall into Nazi hands," said Mr. Bingham.

"No doubt Mr. Schwartz has to obey their orders," said Mr. Bingham. "But no one knows what the situation may be in Europe when the war is over, what political group will be in control in Holland, or who will be in power. The Holland bank, which opened the account with us in 1932, did a large international business and had many stockholders and creditors. We want to make sure that the First National won't have to pay the claim twice. We would prefer to have the account frozen until the smoke is cleared away," Mr. Bingham said.

Traffic Facing First Big Test Over Holiday

As long lines formed at the ticket windows of the North and South Stations today, the first real test of New England's strained traffic situation began with the opening of the Memorial Day week end.

The Boston & Maine Railroad reported all Pullman accommodations for the entire week end sold out, and said the indications were today that people were going to attempt to travel as usual, in spite of all warnings. The noon train for Bangor, for example, carried three extra cars, which B. & M. officials described as "extremely heavy for a Memorial Day week-end."

"All signs point to the heaviest travel we have ever seen on this particular holiday," a spokesman for the Boston & Maine declared today.

The Greyhound Bus lines which had ceased selling tickets early in the week for the holiday period, declared they were booked to capacity and warned they would run no extra sections on any routes. Taxi travel also faced severe curtailment with the issuance today of official orders from Washington to reduce taxicab mileage at once by 20 per cent.

Cab Group Meets

The City of Boston Cab Association met this afternoon with Homer Johnson, Assistant Regional Director of the Office of Defense Transportation's division of local transport, to work out definite plans for complying with the order.

At the same time, Washington warned that additional curtailments must be expected soon.

Bus lines and railroads published appeals to the public to forego any travel over the week-end other than that strictly necessary to the war effort.

Truck, bus, and taxicab mileage on the entire East Coast was cut 40 per cent on Monday when the valid period for all "T" gasoline rations was extended to July 26, but until today operators have been free to use their coupons as fast as they liked. ODT's latest order is intended to ward against complete breakdown in taxi service toward the end of the period.

"By maintaining schedules as usual," ODT said, "these operators would have exhausted their gasoline allotments and left their communities without essential transportation service in July. The purpose of this order is to assure continuity of transportation service to the public."

Affected by Order

About 30,000 busses and 23,000 taxis are affected by the order, it was estimated.

As Mark Anton, representative of the Petroleum Administration for War, told a New York City hospital association that there "just won't be enough fuel for the next three winters in the East Coast area," the American Automobile Association at Washington proposed the establishment of a national committee, under Bernard M. Baruch, "to straighten out the muddled petroleum situation in the same way that a blueprint was drafted for rubber."

According to the proposal, the committee would develop a body of facts that could be given to the public in order to promote better understanding and reestablish public confidence, and it would "put the national petroleum policy on a definite track that will assure ample supplies for all military requirements and for essential civilian needs."

The Office of Price Administration spiked rumors today that filling stations were to be closed and sale of gasoline "frozen" for a period.

"The nonessential driving ban," declared Kenneth B. Backman, New England regional OPA director, "is saving 6,000 barrels of gasoline daily in New England. The reduction in B and C rations recently is estimated to have saved 2,000 barrels and the ODT order restricting commercial use of gasoline another 4,000 barrels a day.

Car-Sharing Clubs

"Whether this is sufficient saving to see us safely through the present gasoline crisis, we do not yet know. But it has helped the situation greatly."

Further effort to organize car-sharing clubs was put forth this afternoon by Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director of the First Civilian Defense Area, who called a meeting of representatives of ODT, OPA, labor, fraternal, civic, and educational organizations to consider the problem. "Much progress," said Mr. Loughlin, "has been made in conservation of transportation facilities and promotion of car-sharing, but I now feel we must move faster and with even more accomplishment."

Chinese Student Resentenced

In what the attorney for the defense claimed was one of the first residence cases arising from the Selective Service Act, Chih Chung Tung, Chinese theological student living at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. on Tyler Street, today was resentenced in U. S. District Court to one year and one day in the penetentiary for failure to report for induction in the Army. Sentence was stayed until further order of the court.

Judge Francis J. W. Ford, who presided at the retrial, fixed bail of $1,000, pending an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

K. A. Albert, attorney for the defendant, claimed that the student was not a resident of the United States, having entered the country temporarily, and that he could not become a citizen or enter the country permanently on account of the statutory laws. The defense attorney further claimed that the Selective Service Board could not legally order Mr. Tung inducted.

Judge Ford stated that the Selective Service Act makes decisions by the local draft boards final so that his court has no jurisdiction over the phase of non-reporting for induction. Judge Ford commented that he had given the case a great deal of study and found it was one involving intricate points of law.

The defendant, it was disclosed, has completed a three-year course in theology at Boston University, and has studied at Harvard as well as taking other advanced courses in theology.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Moderately Warm

Boston and Vicinity: Moderately warm tonight; little change in temperature tonight and Saturday morning; light to gentle winds.

All New England States: Little change in temperature tonight and Saturday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 7:37 p.m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Saturday, 8:24 a.m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Beverly, in the Briscoe Junior High School Auditorium, Ellis Square, 8 p. m.

Saturday

The New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, will show a composite picture of the present war in Europe, entitled "The Atlantic Front" at 11 a. m. and again at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Mrs. Tanner will lecture on Italian Paintings at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Mrs. Sayward will lecture on the Karolik Collection at the Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will give a recital at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in the Church Edifice, 870 Great Plain Avenue, 3:30 p. m.

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Meat For Week End is Scarce

Continued from Page 1

National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors, the complete list will be submitted to the War Food Administration in Washington.

Advisory Capacity

The group is expected to act in an advisory capacity, and to set up price regulation adjustments in an effort to overcome the black market; to simplify manpower and transportation facilities; and to supplement shortage of containers for shipment. Boston is reported to be the first city in this territory to have made plans for such a committee.

Commenting on the formation of the advisory committee, Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers Association, said that there is real need for men in the industry to handle the problems that come up daily. But, he added, it is no good merely to submit plans. Such a committee should have authority to act in any such difficult situation as now faces the industry.

Leavitt C. Parsons, publisher of the Yankee Food Merchant, added that "a sincere committee in each field of perishable foodstuffs is important, but it must have authority to make decisions affecting conditions within its own jurisdiction."

Grow Worse

In downtown Boston, meat dealers said today that apparently a suburban meat shortage had brought many customers into the market area, where conditions have gradually grown worse week after week. One veteran market man said that during the past few months, 38 Boston meat jobbers and wholesalers had gone out of business, being unable to operate under present conditions. As a result, suburban stores which have been their customers have been unable to obtain any meat.

It was stated that the reason the majority of these wholesalers have been forced to close up shop was either because rationing regulations had permitted them to obtain only enough meat to satisfy the needs of half their customers, or else discriminatory practices of Midwestern and Boston meat packers had not allowed them to obtain any meat at all.

It was stated that plans are now under way for the setting up of a committee of Federal officials and members of the meat industry in the hope of providing for a more orderly marketing and distribution of meat in this area.

Some poultry was to be found in a few stores, but the fact that more did not have them for sale undoubtedly was summed up by a large independent dealer who said that at the retail price he was permitted to charge, he was losing money on every sale. "I won't lose so much if I don't buy it," he said—apparently preferring to go out of business the easy, rather than the hard way.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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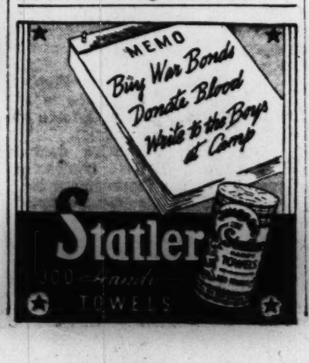

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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TUBES TESTED AT STORE
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171A MASS. AVENUE Call COM. 8630

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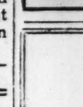
DAY AND MONTHLY STORAGE
Now Owned and Managed by Parker-Whitaker, Inc.
COR. FALMOUTH AND WEST NEWTON KENmore 2502

66 YEARS OF SHOE-MAKING EXPERIENCE IN



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'Easy' Figures Tell Average Man Tax Cost

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP) — Here's the A, B, C—and the rest of the alphabet—of what the average taxpayer will have to go through under the pay-as-you-go income-tax plan.

By average taxpayers, we mean those persons whose income comes entirely from wages or salaries and is less than $2,700 for a single person or $3,500 for a married man.

Let's follow our friend Joe through all the steps he'll have to take when the House-Senate compromise plan—which seems pretty certain to become law—goes into effect.

Joe is married, has two children, makes $55 a week.

For a starter, he has to know these things:

Tax Rates Stand

1. The plan doesn't change the laws on tax rates, or exemptions (still $500 for a single person, $1,200 for a married man, plus $350 for each child) or deductions (for contributions to church, charity and so on)—it's just a way of collecting the tax money before Joe gets a chance to spend it.

2. His pay check will be tapped, starting in July, for roughly 20 per cent of the amount of his salary above the exemptions. The Government has worked up this check-off system into charts so Joe's boss—and your boss—can tell at a glance how much to take out each pay day to give the Treasury.

3. To get Joe and other taxpayers on pay as you go, the plan calls for canceling 75 per cent of 1942 taxes, postponing payment of the other 25 per cent, and counting what's being paid this year as payment on 1943 taxes (instead of the old way of paying one year's taxes the next year).

Last March, Joe sat down and figured up the tax on his 1942 income, and it came to $69.56 (he was earning less last year) on March 15, he paid one fourth of that total—$17.39. Next month on June 15, he'll pay another $17.39. These payments are going to be credited against his 1943 taxes.

25 P. C. Still Due

However, Joe must remember that he's still going to have to pay the uncanceled 25 per cent of 1942 taxes—or $17.39. He'll have to pay it in two installments, $8.70 next March, $8.70 in March of 1945.

Now, then, in July Joe's pay check goes under the check-off plan. His employer will look on the government chart and find that Joe is in the bracket which calls for a reduction of $3.80 a week off his pay to go to Uncle Sam.

During the last half of this year—26 weeks—Joe will have that amount taken out each week—it'll add up to $98.80. This is to be credited against Joe's 1943 taxes.

The payments he made in March and will make in June will be credited, too—they add up to $34.78.

During the first 26 weeks of this year, Joe's pay is being tapped for the Victory Tax, deductions of $2.10 a week—and they will add up to $54.60.

So Joe will have paid to the Treasury this year $98.80 plus $34.78 plus $54.60—a total of $188.18.

Report Due Next March

Next March 15, Joe will have to make a report on his 1943 income—and then is when he'll find out for the first time just exactly where he stands on his 1943 taxes.

Here's how he'll do it (assuming Congress doesn't make any changes):

At $55 a week, he figures to have 1943 earnings of $2,860. Joe probably will have $200 worth of deductions, so that will bring him down to a net income of $2,660.

Then his exemptions come in: He takes off $1,900—$1,200 as a married man, $350 for each child—leaving $760.

His surtax will be 13 per cent of that $760, or $98.80. In figuring the normal tax, he gets an "earned-income credit" of 10 per cent of that net income of $2,660, or $266. So he figures: $760 less $266 is $494. The 6 per cent tax on that is $29.64. And $98.80 plus $29.64 brings his income taxes to $128.44.

Then he'll have to do some figuring on the Victory Tax:

The Victory Tax exemption is $624—for Joe or anybody else. Subtracting that from $2,860 leaves $2,236. Five per cent of that is $111.80.

Victory-Tax Credit

But wait a minute! The law says that Joe as a married man can have a credit of 40 per cent of a Victory Tax (plus 2 per cent for each child) if he spent that much during the year for war bonds, life insurance premiums and payments of old debts. Now Joe figures to spend more than $50 in 1943 on such things. He'll get his credit: 44 per cent of his Victory Tax will be $49.19. He'll deduct that from $111.80, leaving $62.61—his net Victory Tax.

So he adds to this his actual 1943 income tax of $128.44 (see above)—and finds his total obligation of $191.05. Look back and you'll find he will already have paid $188.18.

Therefore he'll have to pay the difference—$2.87—next March, along with the first installment of $8.70 on that postponed 1942 tax.

Total Joe will have to pay the Treasury next March: $11.57.

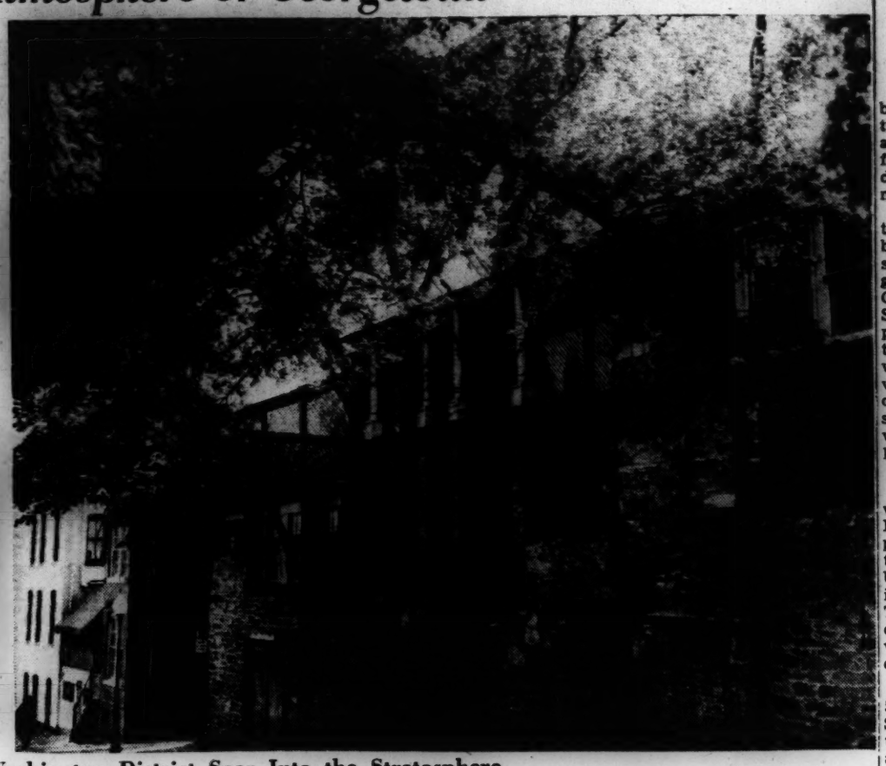
If you're an average taxpayer, you can tackle your own case by following through on all these steps. Even without the chart, you can come close to estimating the check-off by figuring 20 per cent of earnings over and above $12 a week for a single person, $24 for a married man, plus $6 for each dependent.

Note: Anyone whose 1942 taxes were $50 or less gets them canceled entirely. Anyone whose 1942 taxes were from $50 to $66.67 can subtract $50 to see how much he'll have to pay for that year.

Confusing? You may as well get used to it.

Rarefied Atmosphere of Georgetown

Wide World



Prices in Old Washington District Soar Into the Stratosphere

Left: These "new" houses (lower) in Georgetown until seven months ago looked like the frame houses (upper) across the street. Real-estate operators bought them for a "song," fixed them up, and sold them at five to six times their cost. Right: One of the sights of Georgetown is the Halcyon House, out of which trees grow, built in 1700 by Benjamin Stoddert, First Secretary of the Navy, and added to by Albert Adsit Clemons, who purchased it in 1900. The house now is the property of Frederick A. Sterling, former United States Ambassador to Sweden, who lives there with his family.

Doughton: Sales Taxes Last Resort

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the tax-framing House Ways and Means Committee, long-time foe of a Federal retail sales tax, said today he might favor such a tax "as a last resort" to help finance the war.

"I am speaking for no other member of the committee," he said. "But for myself, I believe that a sales tax should be adopted only, if at all, after all other reasonable means of taxation have been exhausted."

Mr. Doughton expressed this view as Capitol Hill began speculating on how to raise $16,000,000,000 additional in taxes and compulsory savings, as recommended by President Roosevelt.

The Ways and Means Committee will start work on a new general tax bill "as soon as practicable," he said, after pay-as-you-go legislation is disposed of. A House-Senate conference committee yesterday completed details of a compromise measure and the two bodies will vote on it next week.

Leaders expect the compromise to win quick approval of House and Senate. Authoritative sources said, however, that the three House conferees who voted against the plan would go down the line in opposition to it. They were Representatives John D. Dingell (D) of Michigan, Wesley E. Disney (D) of Oklahoma and Jere Cooper (D) of Tennessee.

Mr. Doughton said he personally was willing "to do everything reasonable" to find new revenue.

"But," he added, "I do not like to shoot at a specific mark, like $16,000,000,000. I don't want to wreck our economic structure in an effort to get any specified amount of taxes. . . . We should know what we're doing before we undertake it."

He said he believed it will be late this year before any new tax legislation can be completed.

If passed and approved by President Roosevelt, the compromise bill would yield, according to Treasury estimates, $3,006,000,000 more in the 1944 fiscal year than present revenue.

Georgetown 'Charm' Balloons Realty Prices

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP) — Neither termites nor the raised eyebrows of aged-in-the-atmosphere resident halt the invasion by newcomers of Washington's snootiest community—Georgetown.

Giving old houses a coat of paint and a polished brass knocker, duration visitors pay fancy prices for a Georgetown address and a peek at an Old World garden out of a back window.

Georgetown's history goes back to the seventeenth century. Dollar-a-year men look upon its candlelight and cobblestone quaintness as "an experience." They have been buying up every available structure with a roof on it, paying for the "charm" additional thousands of dollars, half of which they don't expect to get back when they sell.

Many live next door to their maids or cooks, and some actually occupy the houses in which the servants formerly lived. Many houses are tiny box-like affairs with stairways so narrow one almost has to climb them sidewise.

But that is considered part of the "priceless atmosphere." A coat of paint, an old knocker, an iron plaque—symbol of an early fire-fighting brigade (in the old days subscription to which was a minor social distinction), a coat of white or gray, pale yellow or pink paint, ruffled curtains at the window—and there you are.

Indicative of the boom are asking prices of $15,000 to $17,000 for each of a group of frame houses which were reportedly originally purchased for $3,000. They were bolstered by an outside coating of bricks, white stone steps, shutters, railings, brass knockers and a refinished interior are added attractions.

A little house with one window, a new brick step, a wooden rail, and renovated interior is renting for $175 a month. Another house renting for $115 doesn't have a sink in the bathroom. Getting a new paint job now is the smallest house in Georgetown—11 feet wide, two stories high. Legend says it was built in spite to shut off a neighbor's light. Small as it is, it brings a Park Avenue rental.

Incorporated as George Town in 1789, on the site where Indians years earlier had established a village, Georgetown led in colonial society life, and Washington once was looked upon as its rear door.

For about a quarter century before Congress moved here in 1800 from Philadelphia, Georgetown was one of the principal shipping ports of the country. It had one of the finest of America's gun foundries, a flour mill shipping to world trade, and a fleet of locally owned ships conducting an international trade in tobacco.

Pilots Caught Aloft After Nightfall Aided by Mirror and Landing Indicator

BALTIMORE, Md., May 28 (AP)—An inventor who does it with mirrors has chased away the bogeyman of private pilots caught aloft after nightfall . . . that uninviting prospect of landing on a dark runway.

And so, Charles Adler, Jr., of Baltimore declared here, sunset will not automatically ground future pilots because of lack of night flying experience.

Mr. Adler explained his night landing indicator in effect serves as a mechanical substitute for the highly developed sense of depth perception acquired by commercial pilots after thousands of hours in the air.

The indicator works in the danger zone below ten feet where most altimeters are useless.

Two pencil-like beams of light are projected from the sides of the plane toward the ground, throwing spots which draw closer together as the aircraft settles to earth. At the critical altitude of three feet, the two spots merge, the pilot pulls back the stick and drops down for a safe, easy three-point landing.

A mirror on the nose of the plane, set at an angle to reflect the light spots after the indicator has been switched on, permits the pilots to look ahead while landing.

The invention already has been tested and patented, and Mr. Adler asserted it could be installed on any plane with little difficulty.

Rubber Strike Appears Over But Dissension Rumbles

By the Associated Press

Amity was restored in the rubber industry today as workers returned to their jobs in response to appeals based on the nation's need for their war products but internal dissension broke out in one segment of organized labor.

President Roosevelt's appeal to the Akron, Ohio, workers to go back to their machines ended a strike of 50,000 at the nation's greatest rubber plants—Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone and General. Strikers at the U. S. Rubber Company's Buffalo, N. Y., plant returned after a Navy spokesman warned that the armed forces would take over unless the walkout ended. The rubber strikes all stemmed from union dissatisfaction with National War Labor Board handling of wage disputes.

Elsewhere on the labor front:

Jamestown, N. Y.—Production virtually halted at the Marlin Rockwell ball and roller bearing plant, largest war production factory here, where 1,600 C. I. O. United Automobile Workers joined in a strike authorized by the union. The men protested hiring of workers from outside at what they said were higher wages than they received.

San Pedro, Calif.—A strike of 500 A. F. of L. workers at the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation yard here which had virtually halted operations since last Monday was settled last night, an Army spokesman said. Terms of the settlement were not disclosed.

The strikers said their walkout was in protest against a delay of the National Labor Relations Board in calling an election to choose between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. unions as bargaining agent for employees of the yard.

Utica, N. Y.—Local production of sheets and pillow cases for the Navy was halted by what a National War Labor Board official termed an "unlawful" strike of workers at the Utica and Mohawk Cotton Mills here.

Company President Albert H. Grossman, at first estimating 1,600 workers had walked out, later said "a majority" of employees had left their jobs, in protest against the resuspension of eight loomfixers, around whom a dispute has revolved for several weeks.

Toledo, Ohio—John Connor, special representative of the National War Labor Board, announced settlement of a strike at Spicer Manufacturing Corporation here, had halted production of Army Jeeps at Willys-Overland Motors, Inc.

Washington—As soft coal wage negotiations resumed it was reported that the operators had offered to settle their dispute with the United Mine Workers by paying them for an average of 48 minutes of underground travel a day.

The miners objected, however, that this portal-to-portal pay proposal was based on a Federal departmental study made five years ago. They contended that the travel time has increase to an average of one hour and 25 minutes since then because the working places are farther away from the mine openings than they used to be.

Under the straight basic rate of $7 a day or $1 an hour, the 48-minute portal-to-portal pay would mean an increase of 80 cents a day, operators said.

The proposal for 48 minutes of underground travel pay, made yesterday by former Senator Edward R. Burke, President of the Southern Coal Operators, was the first bargaining move since the National War Labor Board ordered negotiations for a settlement of the issue.

Soft Drinks Showed 'Situation in Hand'

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—When soft drinks began to arrive for American soldiers in North Africa fighting the Axis, Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Byron, Chief of the Army Exchange Service, said May 27, he knew "the situation was in hand."

"The Germans had been out of one African town only two weeks, but exchange supplies already were coming in," General Byron related at a press conference in reporting the results of a 36,000-mile tour of Post Exchange activities in five theaters of operations. "As I left, I flew over a convoy and saw the boats that were bringing in soft drinks, so I knew the situation was in hand."

July 12

If you are considering renewing your automobile or home insurance in the Hartford, do it the easy way. Check the expiration dates on your policies—jot them down on a postal card with the note, "Following your suggestion in The Christian Science Monitor, my insurance expires on the above date." You mail the card to us — the Hartford Agent will do the rest. If any of your policies expire before July 12 better notify us right now.

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Vi-O-Co is on sale at Health Spot Shoe Shops. See phone book for local address.

U.S. War Correspondents to Be Honored By National Headliners' Club on June 5

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 28 (AP)—Henry Cassidy, Associated Press correspondent in Moscow, is among four war correspondents cited by the National Headliners' Club for producing the best exclusive foreign reporting.

The Club, which yesterday announced the names of 18 winners of journalistic achievement awards, also honored 14 other war correspondents, including Vern Haugland, Charles McMurtry and the late E. H. Crockett of the Associated Press.

The latter 14 men will receive special war correspondents valour medals for "heroic deeds in pursuit of their assignments." Awards will be made June 5 at the Club's annual banquet here.

Named along with Mr. Cassidy were Drew Middleton of the New York Times, Keith Wheeler of the Chicago Times, and Bob Miller of the United Press; Leo S. Disher, United Press; Henry Gorrell, United Press; John Hersey, Time; Merrill Mueller, Newsweek and NBC, and George Lait, International News Service.

Posthumous medals were awarded to Byron Darnton of the New York Times, Jack Singer of INS, Eugene Petrov of the North American Newspaper Alliance and Don Bell of the National Broadcasting Service in addition to Mr. Crockett.

Among those winning achievement awards were:

Sylvia Porter of the New York Post and Mrs. Virginia Scott of the Great Falls, Mont., Leader, first two women to be cited by the Headliners' Club; William K. Hutchinson and Jack Vincent of INS; Bill Henry, Los Angeles Times; Ernie Pyle, Scripps-Howard Newspapers; Vaughn Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News; Robert L. Mooney, Philadelphia Inquirer; Charles Collingwood, Columbia Broadcasting System, and Al Brick of Fox Movietone News.

The St. Louis Star Times was honored for outstanding public service and citations were given to two staff members, Julius M. Klein and Ralph O'Leary.

Flames May Join Waacs, Waves, Spars and Wows

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 28 (AP)—Waacs, Waves, Spars, Wows, may be joined by the Flames, if the suggestion made by H. G. Weber, Director of the Division of Forestry prevails. Women of Northern Minesota have responded so well to the call for volunteer forest fire fighters that a special branch was suggested by Mr. Weber to be called the Forest Ladies Auxiliary to Men's Emergency Services.

"Flames will assume the responsibilites of fire fighters called to war," said Mr. Weber. "As members of the Flames they will be trained for emergency duty on the fire line should the need arise."

Please Observe MEMORIAL DAY by Taking NO UNNECESSARY BUS TRIPS

FRIDAY, MAY 28, to TUESDAY, JUNE 1

Due to the critical necessity of gasoline conservation, The Office of Defense Transportation ordered a 20% cut in bus service effective May 25. At that time our buses were already loaded substantially to capacity on every trip.

This reduction is now in effect, and must be strictly followed during the Memorial Day holiday period. There will be no extra trips or extra sections operated.

Working men and women on the production front . . . fighting men and women on furlough NEED every inch of bus space this week-end.

So, if your proposed trip is non-essential to the war . . . if it is for pleasure, or to visit friends or relatives . . . postpone it, please.

For if there should be a substantial increase in traffic volume such as is customary over the Memorial Day week-end, from Friday, May 28 to Tuesday, June 1 . . . the operation of essential war industries along our line may be seriously impaired.

Travel-as-usual at this time, would undoubtedly result in major inconvenience and hardship to those engaged in necessary travel, including members of our armed forces on furlough.

We realize that cancelation of travel plans will bring many disappointments . . . but we hope you will give us your wholehearted support in our sincere effort to provide uninterrupted bus service to those upon whom we all are depending to win the war.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION CO.

SERVING 193 COMMUNITIES IN MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT

'The Merry Widow' in Revival—New Films in Boston and Hollywood

Kitty Carlisle, Wilbur Evans Featured in Lehár Operetta

They fitted themselves to Lehár's music and got the show up in a week's time, by remark of Kitty Carlisle before the curtain at the opening of "The Merry Widow," Boston Opera House, last night. A lively and well-co-ordinated performance they gave, too, with Miss Carlisle in the title part and Wilbur Evans singing opposite to her in the character of the Prince.

These two principals, contralto and baritone, and Elizabeth Houston, soprano, as Natalie, and James Montgomery, tenor, as Jolidon gave excellent account of the singing, while Paul Reed as the Baron and a group of able associates took good care of the comic conversational stuff.

They all knew their job to start with, and a week was time enough for putting on a summer exhibition of standard operetta. With music directed by Charles Blackman and presentation directed in general by Clarence Nordstrom, the folks in attendance were assured that things would be done in a first-rate way.

Necessarily "The Merry Widow" is a voice from the past; its waltz tunes are of a period that seems remote, though in point of years it does not figure so. That graceful, elastic rhythm of threes belongs to an irrecoverable past. Nothing in modern mechanical civilization corresponds to it.

But in operetta reminders of bygone days prove the very thing we want. The form is built on the oldest stage conventions anyway. See how evenly the personages of the drama pair off, and note how the chorus and the dancers continually keep up the idea of parallelism. Action and conversation always in balance; comic moods and sentimental ones set off against each other with unbroken regularity.

As ancient as anything else in operetta is the ballad idea, the irrelevant recitation in song that typifies and symbolizes the whole matter of the play. Charming, fanciful, captivating the house, and leading listeners into the land of nowhere is the scene for Sonia, the Widow's other name, that opens the second act. An artist is wanted here; and an artist was at hand for the quaint air on this occasion. A briefer ballad scene the baritone has later, and the right man for that was likewise present in Mr. Evans. It is well when performers know their great moments and take advantage of them.

W. P. T.

'The Merry Widow'

Boston Opera House—Clarence Nordstrom presents "The Merry Widow," music by Franz Lehár, book by Victor Leon and Leo Stein, lyrics by Adrian Ross, choregraphy by Carl Randall, settings by Joseph R. Tolano, production supervised by Mr. Nordstrom. Beginning May 27, 1943. The cast:

M. Raoul De St. Brioche Nord Cornell
Natalie ..... Elizabeth Houston
Vicomte Camille De Jolidon ..... James Montgomery
General Novakovich Stanley Harrison
Olga, his wife ..... Mary Dyer
M. Khadja ..... Paul Anderson
Marquis De Cascada Tommy Gleason
Njuch ..... John Cherry
Baron Popoff ..... Paul Reed
Sonia ..... Kitty Carlisle
Prince Danilo ..... Wilbur Evans
Malitza ..... Hazel Drum
Praskovia ..... June Stringer

Stage Door Canteen

In spite of difficulties caused by priorities, plans are reported developing for the Boston Stage Door Canteen of the American Theater Wing. The kitchen of the Canteen, which will be located in the Copley Theater building on Stuart Street, is now being made ready. Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, local head of the project, has appointed Marjorie Mills and Arthur Race, as co-chairmen of the food department.

© Paramount

Arturo de Cordova, Luise Rainer, and Paul Lukas
In a new war film, "Hostages," now on its way to the screen

'The Avengers' on Screen

"The Avengers," which came to the Paramount and Fenway Thursday, is cut on the Hollywood "B" picture pattern for war melodramas, though it was directed by Harold French for Paul Soskin in England. The screen play by Terence Rattigan, Anatole de Grunwald, and Patrick Kirwen is a convenient carry-all for anti-Nazi underground activities in Norway, a certain amount of propaganda, a romance between a Norwegian girl (Deborah Kerr) and an English newspaperman (Hugh Williams), and such fabulous exploits as parachute leaping which journalists frequently perform in the movies.

There are good performances by Hugh Williams, Finlay Curray as a tough Norwegian sailor, Roland Culver as a detached and humorous naval attaché, and Ralph Richardson, who is not only cast in a secondary role but who disappears before the excitement begins. There is some fairly exciting hide-and-seek with the Nazis. And there are some realistic shots of a Commando raid, taken from a newsreel. These make the film's romantic conclusion look pretty pale in comparison.

The companion feature is "Salute for Three," with Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes, and Dona Drake with her girl band.

"Harriet," with Helen Hayes, at Henry Miller's Theater, New Yerk, will suspend performances June 26 to give Miss Hayes a vacation. It will resume on Aug. 2.

Luise Rainer Returning To Screen in 'Hostages'

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Paramount's "Hostages," a story of the underground in Prague, will hardly be hailed as a novelty, for war pictures are in preparation in every studio. It will be noted as the picture which finally brought Luise Rainer back to the screen, and perhaps as the picture which presented Arturo de Cordova to English-peaking audiences.

Miss Rainer left Hollywood quietly about five years ago, after twice winning the Academy Award as best actress of the year. Roles which followed the winning of the statuettes, however, were not up to those she had had. The studio had its own ideas about the parts she should take, and she had hers. They couldn't agree, and she went to Europe, where she helped with the evacuation of Spanish children into France, and was herself evacuated to America when the war came to France.

She has filled in the years since with war work of one sort or another, but she came to the conclusion at last that she could do more for the war, and more for herslf, by returning to the screen. Miss Rainer thought for a time that she should be on the stage, not in pictures; but she has changed her opinion about that, too. She didn't realize then, she says, the full potentiality of the screen. She was fairly new to pictures; success had come quickly, and seemed little worth while. It had all, in fact, been too easy. Now she would like to complete the success on the screen of which she gave early promise.

Arturo de Cordova, who was born Arturo Garcia, has for some years been one of Mexico's foremost picture stars. Thirty films made in that country won for him three consecutive times the poll of motion picture critics and newspapermen of Mexico. He is today president of the Screen Actors' Association of Mexico. Before he became an actor, Mr. Cordova was a sports broadcaster and for a time the South American correspondent for one of the large American press services.

Mr. Cordova played his first English-speaking role in Paramount's "For Whom the Bell Tolls," which has not been released. He was, however, in Hollywood as early as 1938, playing in the Spanish-language "Son's Command," and with Margo in another Spanish-language picture called "The Miracle of Main Street." He also toured the Spanish picture theaters in this country in a series of personal appearances. He speaks English as fluently as Spanish.

Starred with Miss Rainer and Mr. Cordova in "Hostages" will be Paul Lukas and William Bendix. Mr. Bendix has a role as leader of the Czech underground. Mr. Lukas has the part of a Nazi officer. Other players in prominent roles are Katina Paxinou and Oscar Homolka. Frank Tuttle directed.

Katharine Hepburn
Coming to the Exeter Sunday in "Keeper of the Flame."

At the Pops Tonight

National Emblem March ..... Bagley
Overture to "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppé
Hopak from "The Fair at Sorochinsk" ..... Moussorgsky
Czardas from the Ballet "Coppélia" ..... Delibes
Suite from "Rodeo" ..... Copland
Aragonaise from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Warsaw Concerto (In one movement) ..... Addinsell
Piano: Leo Litwin
España Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
"Brazil" Samba from "Saludos Amigos" ..... Barroso-Gould
Russian Sailors' Dance from "The Red Poppy" ..... Glière
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

'Slightly Dangerous'

Metro has turned out another of its costly comedy confections in "Slightly Dangerous," which came to the State and Orpheum Thursday.

Lana Turner has the part of a shop girl, who longs for luxury and a handsome husband while she goes through the motions of her job at a soda fountain in a department store. For proving that she could concoct a banana split blindfolded—she is discharged—but not before she meets the new manager. Romantic interest is mutual, but a little shop fellow is not for this elegant creature.

Well, anyway, she is through with the old, dull life of Peggy Evans, so she spends her savings to be glamorized, and selects a romantic name to suit her new personality. Then follow serio-comic adventures in which she pretends to be the long-lost daughter of a millionaire, and as such is accepted by him. The rest of the story is lively and funny enough to be left to the film's own telling.

Lana Turner shines in this romp, and manages the occasional serious scenes well. Robert Young plays the store manager. He has the somewhat thankless task of keeping cheerful and persistent in the face of the role's requirement that his days and nights shall consist of being thrown out of one place after another while trying to verify his hunch that the supposed heiress is really Peggy Evans. Walter Brennan is laconic and likable as the millionaire, and Dame May Whitty makes a wise and motherly person of the nurse who knew his daughter in infancy.

The other feature on the program is "Harrigan's Kid," with Bobby Readick, Frank Craven, William Gargan, and J. Carrol Naish.

The Week-End Dialer, with information on coming radio programs, will be found on Page 5.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, May 29

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, May 30

10:45 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, May 30

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10 a. m.—Talk in English, XGOY, 9.43 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands, YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—War on Land. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7 p. m.—Marching On. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8 p. m.—Off the Record. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs; Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Music and Commentaries. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.58 meg., 41 m.
London—10 p. m.—"Marching On." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 90.9 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"En Cuerpo y Alma." Spanish Comedy, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Music.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music by Lavalle.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:30 p. m.—Boston Red Sox - Cleveland Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets; songs.
7:30 p. m.—Navy School of Music; Speakers.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Charlie Spivak's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Sherlock's Homes with Basil Rathbone. Sports
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing." John Red King, m. c.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Bob Trendler's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ray Morton's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orchestra.

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"The Merry Widow," operetta. Starring Kitty Carlisle, Wilbur Evans. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Performances Sunday evenings. No Monday performance.

Copley—"Sugar 'n' Spice," by Sherman Zeno and Schofield. Featuring Fred Keating, Anne Francine, Don Liberto, and Hal Conklin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Kicked Upstairs," by Clyde North. Featuring Ernest Cossart, Vicki Cummings and Joseph Downing. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"The Plays the Thing," by Ferenc Molnar. Starring Lionel Atwill. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Early to Bed," new musical comedy presented by Richard Koolmar. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenberg. 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Exeter—"Spring Song," a Russian film. 1:50, 5, 8:15. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 3:05, 6:15, 9:20.

Fenway—"The Avengers," Ralph Richardson, Deborah Kerr. 12:30, 3:40, 6:30, 9:35. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Don Quixote," Feodor Chaliapin. 1, 6:20, 9:40. "Un Carnet de Bal," Raimu and Harry Baur. 1, 4:20, 7:40.

Kenmore—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 2:10, 5:30, 9:05. "At the Front in North Africa. 1:15, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial—"This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Majestic—"Frankenstein Meets the Wolfman," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. 11:46 a. m., 2:30, 5:22, 8:10. "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 10:18 a.m., 1:06, 3:54, 6:42, 9:30.

Modern—"Air Force," John Garfield. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:30, 9:05. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 9:20 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 7:50.

Orpheum—"Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 7:05, 10:25. "Harrigan's Kids," Bobby Readick, Frank Craven. 11 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—"The Avengers," Richard Ricardson, Deborah Kerr. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 6:30, 9:25. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Sherlock Holmes in Washington." 10:05 a. m., 12:41, 3:05, 5:29, 7:52, 10:17. Stage Show: 11:26 a. m., 2:01, 4:25, 6:49, 9:13.

Scollay—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater: "The Flag Speaks," "Rear Gunner." "Haiti—Land of Dark Majesty." "Trout." "U. S. Army Band." "Unusual Occupations." "El Brendel Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 9:55. "Harrigan's Kids," Bobby Readick, Frank Craven. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Telepix—"Churchill and England." "Trout in the Chilean Sierras." "Ozzie Nelson." "Religion in India." "Pete Smith." "World-Wide News Digest." Color cartoons. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Man Trap," Henry Stephenson. 9:35 a.m., 12, 2:20, 4:40, 7:05, 9:15. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez. 10:45 a.m., 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8:05, 10:15.

Uptown—"He's My Guy," Dick Foran, Irene Hervey. 1, 4:25, 8. "Air Force," James Garfield, Gig Young. 2:05, 5:35, 9:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:35, 9:15. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. Martha O'Driscoll. 9:10 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Air Force," John Garfield, Bob Young. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. "Three Mosquiteers." 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Fighting Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Anna Sten. "Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. "We Are the Marines." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison.

Coolidge Corner: "The Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger.

Cleveland Circle: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Katharine Hepburn. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 1:45, 7:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Tarzan Triumphs." Johnny Weissmuller. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:50, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. 2, 8.

Harvard: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Undercover Man," William Boyd, Andy Clyde. 2, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Ravaged Earth." "How's About It?" Andrews Sisters.

Codman Square: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Meanest Man in the World."

EVERETT — Capitol: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 3:15, 8:10. "Quiet. Please. Murder," George Sanders, Gail Patrick. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

Park: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr, "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Maria Montez, Jon Hall.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Keeper of the Flame." Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 1:38, 4:57, 8:15. "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, Edmund O'Brien. 2:51, 6:10, 9:29.

Mystic: "Night Plane from Chungking," Ellen Drew, Robert Preston. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 3:20, 8:30.

Maplewood: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:24, 9:09. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 1:52, 7:37.

Orpheum: "Idaho," Roy Rogers, Virginia Grey. 2:10, 8:05. "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 3:25, 9:20.

Strand: "Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Claire Trevor. 3:25, 8:30. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg. 2:15, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert.

Fellsway: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "Fighting Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Anna Sten.

NATICK—Colonial: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Happy, Go Lucky," Dick Powell, Mary Martin, Rudy Vallee. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolfman." Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Payoff," Tina Thayer, Tom Brown. "Cat People," Simone Simon. 2, 8.

Strand: "Air Force," John Garfield. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews, Charles Ruggles. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror." Basil Rathbone.

Strand: "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison.

Capitol: "Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "Undercover Man," William Boyd.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Bambi." "The Great Gildersleeve." Harold Peary, Freddy Mercer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. 2:24, 8:09. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. 3:51, 9:36.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Air Force," John Garfield, "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "City Without Men." Linda Darnell.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Happy Go Lucky." Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 2:15, 7:45 daily. Sundays continuous from 5 p. m.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Happy, Go Lucky." Dick Powell, Mary Martin, Rudy Vallee. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny.

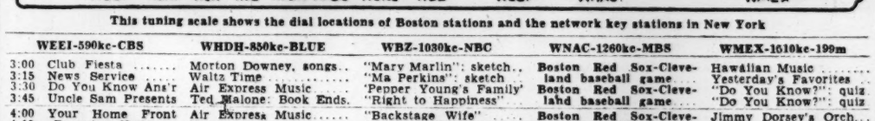
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker, Patricia Morrison.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Night Plane From Chungking." Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee. 2:30, 7:50.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 Club Fiesta	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Waltz Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30 Do You Know Ans'r	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	"Right to Happiness"		"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:15 Reporter: News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	Glen Gray's Orchestra
4:30 Memorial Day Pgm.	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	Harold Grant's Orchestra
4:45 Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"		Glen Miller's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
5:15 Date Book: Follies.	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Highway Patrol"; dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Stars in Revue	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15 Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	Kav Ivers: Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30 Walt Cassell's Songs	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Light Classics: music
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"The Yankee Starlets"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger"	The Answer Man: quiz	Navy School of Music	"Lest We Forget": drama
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Navy School of Music	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Show: songs; band; com.	Earl Godwin, news. "Parker Family"; drama	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; F. Black's Or.	"Sizing Up the News" Alex Bartha's Orchestra	Park Street Church Services
8:15 "Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy"; mu-	"Hit Parade"; Mark	"Sherlock Holmes" with	Park Street Church
8:30 Thin Man"; News.	sical variety show	Warnow's Or.; soloists	Basil Rathbone; Sports	Dr. H. Nathan: music talk
8:45				
9:00 Playh'se: P. God'rd,	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Bach:
9:15 Tom, Dick & Harry	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Suite in A major
9:30 "That Brewster	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	Classical Album: Bach:
9:45 Boy"; comdy serial	Orchestra; Narration	quiz show; Art Baker	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Suite in A major
10:00 "Caravan"; Jack	John Gunther, news.	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15 Carson, songs;	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou: music; guest	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Excursions in Science
10:30 comedy; or.; guest	World's Most Honored	Sports Newsreel; guest	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Elmer Davis, comments	Musical Roundup	Victory Night Watch
11:00 News; Cecil Brown.	Page's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:15 Jack Edwards' Orch.	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Ray Morton's Orchestra.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:30 Broadway Bandbox:	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Music Without Words:	Day's End: music
11:45 Frank Sinatra; Or.	Elmer Davis, comments	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Music	News Services	
7:30 'Hit the Deck'; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45 News; War summ'ry	Musical program; News.	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning"; talk	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Musical Clock	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical Program	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"; News	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott: food	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Market Basket	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	"Musical Roundup"	Studio speaker
10:00 "Youth on Parade";	Musical Highlights	NBC String Quartet	News; Rainbow House	Newspaper Boys' Clubs
10:15 music; drama.	Legion Auxiliary Talk	NBC String Quartet	Juvenile program with	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Army Relief Letter.	Fishermen's Program	South American Way	Bob Emery	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Gardener's Clinic	Betty Moore, talk	Shorty and Sue	Rainbow House	Mason
11:00 News: "Let's Pre-	Children's Game Parade:	Dramatic sketch	News Roundup	Adele Bailey, stories
11:15 tend"; Nila Mack	Dramatic sketch	Coast Guard on Parade	Studio speaker	Melody for Mediation
11:30 "Fashions in Ra-	"Poll of Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 tions"; Billie Burke	"Poll of Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	News report
12:00 Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party.	Monitor Views the News
12:15 dramatization	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party.	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour: talk; music	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 Country Journal	Uncle Sam: drama	Melodies for Strings	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Italian Melodies
1:30 News Service	Sunny Days: musicale	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45 Fishermen's Program	News Service	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00 News; Serenade	'N. E. Sector on Air':	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15 Buffalo Serenade	All- Soldier Program;	Roy Shield and Company	baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30 Spirit of '43	Band; Drama; Guests;	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Leatherneck Parade
2:45 Spirit of '43	Speakers	Roy Shield and Company	baseball game	News Service
3:00 Of Men and Books	Little Show	Air Force Military Band	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Hawaiian Music
3:15 Of Men and Books	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band	baseball game	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30 P. O. B. Detroit.	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	News; Salute to Spencer	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 F. O. B. Detroit.	Treasury Star Parade	Saturday Serenade	baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 Report from London	Josef Stopak's Orch.	Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk	Willie Farmer's Orch.	Fats Waller's Orchestra
4:15 Sports Program	Alexander Kipnis, basso	Sports program	Sports Program	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
4:30 United We Stand	Army-Navy "E" Award	Minstrel Melodies	Brazilian Parade: music;	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
4:45 United We Stand	Army-Navy "E" Award	Minstrel Melodies	drama; soloist; guests	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00 Jos. Schuster, cello;	Saturday Afternoon	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:15 N. Reisenb'rg, piano	Revue: Horace Heidt's	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
5:30 Glenn Miller Show.	Orchestra	Weathermen's Chorus	Sports Matinee	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
5:45 Glenn Miller Show	Sol Lewis, County Editor	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	News reports
6:00 News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Drama; Pan

Housing, Gasoline or Food—Which Shortage Is Most Vital?

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn., May 28—Which is worse, the housing shortage, gasoline shortage or food shortage?

Consumers say they had rather do without automobiles than go without eating. On the other hand, many of them could not get the money to buy the food if they didn't have the gasoline to drive to work in motorcars or ride in busses.

The Federal Public Housing Authority has solved that problem for itself, at least, by building houses for war workers so close to the Sikorsky airplane plant in Stratford, Conn., that the workers can get to their jobs on foot, thus saving gasoline.

But in so doing, the government is housing defense workers on what is locally called some of the richest farm lands in New England. The growing season here is the longest in New England. And local farmers have been building up the soil to a high point of productivity for more than 50 years.

Three Crops a Year

Some of the farmers like Patrick Callahan, market gardener for some 50 years, get as many as three crops a season from the same soil.

Thus it appears that the Housing Authority considers the housing shortage, plus the gasoline shortage, plus the urgent need for conserving vital war materials are more vital than the food shortage.

But the farmers in this district are as concerned about their livelihood which comes from raising crops as they are with meeting the food shortage. And what is Farmer Callahan to do with all excepting five of his 13 productive acres taken over by the government for housing?

There is a difference of opinion as to whether or not the government could have chosen land other than that of the local farmlands for its housing project. The farmers know the war has to be won with the products made by those who will live on their acres in government homes. But they have been told that food is necessary to victory as any other product. Hence they still wonder if someone has not made a blunder.

Prof. Albert E. Wilkinson, of the Department of Agriculture of the University of Connecticut, takes the side of the farmers, thus: "It is the worst blunder the government has committed in Connecticut in relation to food production."

Six Farms Involved

There are six farms involved in the taking of lands for housing, and expansion of the Sikorsky plant facilities. Professor Wilkinson believed that there were several other sites not too distant from the defense plants which could have been selected for housing.

Government officials state that those opposed to the housing projects are more familiar with farming than with housing requirements. Housing projects must have proper utilities as well as proximity to the plants, they say.

None of the farmers have been removed completely from their lands, although one of them is now so threatened. Most of them have lost parts of their properties, and in some instances enough to make it difficult, if not impossible, said the Professor, to stay in business.

"We knew when we picked the place that it was a truck farm," said Harold C. Poole, Bridgeport agent for the FPHA, commenting on the taking of eight acres from Timothy W. Ryan, market gardener. "But it was the only site we could find where we could build economically under the limitations of the War Production Board and the Lanham Act."

Replied Professor Wilkinson: "As one who has been asked by the Government to help increase food production, this housing action has me stymied."

The housing being constructed on the farm lands is of the demountable type, and the lands will be sold by the Government when the war is over, possibly to the same farmers.

Talks by Several Notables And Fine Music Due on Air

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Lucille Manners, soprano, sings Grieg's "I Love Thee" and "Through the Years" from Youman's "Smiling Through." Dr. Frank Black conducts the Cities Service Concert Orchestra in the "Knightsbridge March" from Eric Coates' "London Suite," and the Ensemble in "Waiting for the Robert E. Lee," and Domenico Savino's "Marching Along," NBC-WBZ, tonight, 8 p. m.

Kate Smith's program will be heard from Camp Endicott, Rhode Island, where the entire company will entertain the Seabees of the Construction Battalion, CBC-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Saturday

Jesus Maria San Roma, pianist, is guest soloist with the Boston "Pops" Orchestra, conducted by Arthur Fiedler, in a performance of Gershwin's Piano Concerto in F. Other selections are the Introduction to Act 3 of Wagner's "Lohengrin"; Glinka's Overture to "Russlan and Ludmilla"; Alex Templeton's "Mozart Matriculates," BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Sir William Beveridge will discuss his postwar plan for strengthening and unifying Britain's Social Security Program when he appears as Lyman Bryson's guest on People's Platform, CBS, 6:15 p. m., WEEI, by recording, Sunday, 7 p. m.

Sunday

Bruno Walter conducts the New York Philharmonic Symphony in Schubert's Unfinished Symphony; Prelude to Debussy's "The Afternoon of a Faun" and Dvorak's Fourth Symphony in G major, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

A program of contemporary American music will be presented by the NBC Summer Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Frank Black—Morton Gould's "Spirituals for String Choir and Orchestra"; William Schuman's "Prayer—1943," and Paul Creston's Symphony No. 1, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

John Charles Thomas, baritone, will introduce a new song, "Marching Song of Freedom," by Carroll Hollister. Ignace Hilsberg, Polish pianist, and former head of the Conservatory of Music in Athens, appears with Vic Young and his orchestra in a special Salute to Poland, interpolating classics by Polish masters, including Chopin's "Minute Waltz" and the Polanaise in A major, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of Czechoslovakia, will be the principal speaker on the University of Chicago Roundtable, speaking on "The Future of Europe," NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m.

John Gunther, author, Cornelia Otis Skinner, and Russell Crouse, co-author of "Life With Father," appear on the trans-Atlantic Forum with Maj. David Nivens, actor, Rebecca West, author, and Geoffrey Crowther, economist, MBS-WNAC, 5 p. m.

Paul V. McNutt, head of the War Manpower Commission, will interview citizens of Sidney, Ohio, on their town's solution of the manpower problem, We, the People, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

"The Power of Congress to Discharge Officials" will be debated by four congressmen on the American Forum of the Air, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Jack Benny concludes his eleventh season in radio with a Memorial Day program featuring Deanna Durban as guest, supported by the regular cast. Benny's return to the air is scheduled for the first Sunday in October, NBC-WBZ, 7 p. m.

Monday

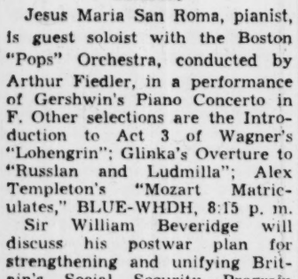
Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, speaks at the Commencement exercises of the North Carolina College for Negroes on the Four Freedoms, promised to all people by the Atlantic Charter, MBS-WNAC, 11 a. m.

Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor, appears as guest on Information Please, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Included in a group of songs to be sung by Margaret Speaks, soprano, are two by Victor Herbert, "Kiss Me Again" and "Italian Street Song," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. On the same station at 9 p. m. Grace Moore, soprano, sings "I'll Take Romance," a waltz especially written for her by Ben Oakland. Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra, playing Bach's "Toccata in D minor"; the Prelude to Bizet's "Carmen" and the Overture to Von Suppe's "Poet and Peasant."

Helen Hayes appears on Cavalcade of America as Mary Todd, in a dramatization of the life of the wife of Abraham Lincoln, written by Victor Wolfson, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m. Ginger Rogers and Ray Milland are co-starred in a movie version of "The Major and the Minor," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m., and at 10 p. m. on same station, Screen Guild Players present Joan Fontaine and Brian Aherne in "Rebecca."

YOU WOULDN'T TAKE THIS RISK!



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Dignitaries in Harvard Procession

By a Staff Photographer

Part of University's Commencement Exercises

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, and Jerome D. Greene, retiring Secretary of the University, shown heading the Academic Procession starting down the steps of Widener Library and about to cross the quadrangle to the platform in front of the Memorial Church.

State Salvage Head Receives Merit Honor

A certificate of merit for the splendid salvage work done by the people of Massachusetts was presented today to Henry J. Smith, Chairman of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee, at ceremonies in the State House.

The certificate, jointly signed by Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board at Washington, and Governor Saltonstall, was bestowed on Mr. Smith by the Governor who congratulated him on the remarkable showing Massachusetts has made in every department of salvage. Much of this success he declared due to Mr. Smith's organizing ability and intelligent effort.

"You have most capably and efficiently led our citizens to splendid achievements," asserted Governor Saltonstall, "in saving and collecting the many materials vitally needed for the successful prosecution of the war. It is with great pleasure that I join Mr. Nelson and the War Production Board in presenting you this Certificate of Recognition for patriotic effort in the National Salvage program."

Immediately following the presentation, a conference was held at which the Governor, Mr. Smith, John D. Orr, regional salvage manager for New England; Leslie C. Merrell, field deputy of the general salvage branch in Washington, and B. G. Waters, Jr., Executive Secretary for Massachusetts of the Salvage division of WPB, discussed important drives soon to be launched.

"All I can say at this time," said Mr. Orr after the conference, "is that there are certain materials which Uncle Sam needs as never before and that these must come from American homes, shops, farms, and offices. Important announcements will be forthcoming in the next few days."

Parliament Member To Speak in Boston

Col. Arthur Evans, Member of Parliament, distinguished Briton visiting this country on an urgent mission, will be the guest of honor and principal speaker at the British War Relief Society's final luncheon of the season which will be held in the Hotel Statler, Wednesday, June 2.

Presiding over the program will be Robert W. Mortimere and Merrill Groswold, co-Chairmen of the Greater Boston Committee of the British War Relief Society.

Grew Sees Better Knowledge Of Peoples As War Barrier

Understanding the "psychology and resources of other peoples" might often act as a preventive of war, Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Tokyo, declared in his speech as President of the Harvard Alumni Association yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Association which forms an event of the Commencement exercises.

Western people, he said, made the mistake of trying to measure the Japanese mentality and psychology with western yardsticks, thus arriving at wrong conceptions and false conclusions. The hideous cruelties practiced in the Japanese military campaigns are not "the spontaneous acts of wild beasts in human form," but simply absolute obedience to commands, to disobey which, the soldiers are taught, is "to disobey the Emperor."

"Thought-Control Police"

The execution of prisoners taken in the Doolittle raid, he added, was doubtless carried out as part of a carefully planned strategy developed by military leaders "in the mistaken belief that such acts will gradually undermine and eventually break the morale of their enemies."

Mr. Grew, a member of the 1902 class, and the only person this year to receive an honorary degree—Doctor of Laws—from Harvard, which he would have received last year had he been in the United States, placed special emphasis on the phrase "With freedom to think," which starts a line in "Fair Harvard."

It represents, he said, "one of the fundamental causes for whose defense Harvard, in the vanguard of our nation, has girded herself for war."

In Japan, he continued, free thought is not tolerated. A large and important branch of its police force is known as the "Thought-Control Police" and is constantly on the alert to ferret out so-called "dangerous thoughts," the alleged thinkers of which go to prison or simply disappear from society, if under third-degree pressure they decline to change.

The Japanese people, he said, even today, receive no information of Allied military or naval victories, and have no conception of the United Nations' strength. They are told of a continuing series of Japanese successes, a few Japanese losses, and a long line of American defeats.

In his address to the Alumni, Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University, spoke of the absence, for the first time in more than 30 years, of the late President-Emeritus, A. Lawrence Lowell, who had until yesterday headed the academic procession. The audience of 10,000 rose and stood for a moment in silent tribute.

The University, Dr. Conant said, planned for education when peace returned, but "we put first things first and in these days the requests from the National Government take precedence over all." Attendance, he added, remained at approximately normal level until February, due to an unusually large freshman class. A month ago numbers had fallen to about one half.

In July it is expected a freshman class of half the normal size, composed mostly of boys under 18 years of age, will enroll. The total civilian student body may be 1,000. In addition there will be 960 students in naval uniform as well as a substantial contingent in Army uniform. The University is also, he reported, doing considerable research in its laboratories, directly connected with the war, under contract with the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Gifts Total $5,144,255

He announced gifts to the University during the past year totaling $5,144,255, for both capital and immediate use. The total of gifts and legacies for capital, he said, amounted to $4,065,681, for immediate use $1,078,574. Among the gifts received as capital was one amounting to $2,185,000 from the estate of Harriette Matilda Arnold [Mrs. Hicks Arnold] on account of her residuary bequest to "The President and Fellows of Harvard College."

The five newly elected members of the Board of Overseers of the University, announced at the Alumni meeting, are: Mr. Grew, Governor Saltonstall, Ralph Lowell of Westwood, Mass., Roger Dearborn Lapham of San Francisco, Calif., and Judge Charles Edward Wyzanski of Brookline, Mass.

Charles Francis Adams, '88, President of the retiring Board of Overseers, and former Secretary of the Navy, received the Alumni Medal for Distinguished Service to the University. Mr. Grew paid tribute to the University's retiring Secretary, Jerome D. Greene.

She's Getting Early Start

By a Staff Photographer

Back Bay Miss Helps With Victory Garden

Donning overalls, and grasping a rake, four-year-old Carolyn Grassa, of Park Drive, is determined that her Daddy's Victory Garden—one of many now being planted in the Fenway along the shores of Muddy River—shall produce the finest vegetables possible. Hundreds of apartment-house dwellers in the neighborhood gather in the area each day, hoeing, raking, planting, and cultivating the various plots. Last evening, after the rain, Carolyn helped set out a couple of rows of tomato plants.

Pythians Select Contest Judges

Judges have been selected for the Knights of Pythias essay contest sponsored by the Grand Lodge among high school students throughout Massachusetts for the purpose of making boys and girls realize more fully the benefits of American citizenship, according to Wallace Stearns of Boston, Past Grand Chancellor and chairman of judges.

The essay subject is "Why I Am Glad I Am an American," and the writers of the two prize-winning essays will be given a choice of scholarships in 13 different schools. The schools include Boston University, Kathleen Dell School, and New England Conservatory of Music.

The judges for the contest in addition to Chariman Stearns are: Frank Flanagan of Boston, Director of the Americanization Bureau of the City of Boston; Judge Felix Forte of the Superior Court; Mrs. Raymond McEvoy of Stoughton, Chairman of Citizenship for the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the following Pythians: Stephen D. Bacigalupo of Dorchester, Past Grand Chancellor; G. Frank Howe, of Quincy, Grand Keeper of the Records and Seal, and Judge Frankland W. L. Miles, of Roxbury, Supreme Representative.

Society to Aid Prisoners Elects

Forrest C. Palmer, of Boston, was elected President of the Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Prisoners, at the Society's annual meeting yesterday at 51 Cornhill. This Society is the oldest in Massachusetts for rehabilitation of discharged prisoners.

Other officers elected were: the Rev. John Nichol Mark, Vice-President; the Rev. Robert Walker, Secretary; Charles C. Swett, Treasurer; and Edward A. Darling, Auditor.

Absentee Vote Referendum Coming in '44

State House Roundup

Reversing its position of a few weeks ago, the Massachusetts Legislature in joint Constitutional Convention, has approved a Constitutional amendment to permit absentee voting by persons unable to go to polling places because of physical disability. The roll call vote was 184 to 61.

The proposal will now go before the people for approval at the November, 1944, State election.

Proponents argued that many men returning from the war would be hospitalized and that they should have an opportunity to exercise their voting franchise.

Representative Paul A. Mc McCarthy (D) of Somerville, opposing the amendment, said it would open the way for illegal balloting of the worst sort.

At a joint convention held on May 12 the Legislature had rejected the propsal by a 116 to 119 roll call vote.

Supreme Court Opinion

In an advisory opinion, the Massachusetts Supreme Court, yesterday notified the General Court that the Legislature cannot, within the Constitution, establish procedure for an appeal from a contempt bill filed by adjudication. The opinion was asked as a result of a bill filed by Representative Charles D. Driscoll of Boston. "The Legislature is not authorized by the Constitution to deny this power to the courts," the Supreme Court ruling said.

Capital Punishment

Action on the House-approved amendment to a bill allowing juries to recommend life imprisonment instead of capital punishment in first degree murder cases has been postponed by the Senate until next Tuesday.

The amendment, proposed by Governor Saltonstall, would relieve the judge from the burden of deciding whether or not to accept the jury's recommendation by making decision binding on the court.

Civil Service

A bill permitting transfer of State employees from department to department as a war emergency measure was amended by the Senate to exclude city and town Civil Service employees who were originally included in the terms of the bill.

Under the measure no State employees may be transferred without the approval of the Governor nor may one be transferred if the move would require a change of residence and if he informs the Civil Service director in writing that he objects. The bill has gone to the House for concurrence.

'Raidens' Is Coined By a Boston Woman

War may restrict the use of food, fuel, and gasoline, but it gives a free hand with vocabulary. New words sprout in the headlines much as dandelions appear on the front lawn; here's the latest—"Raidens."

A Boston woman excitedly coined it last Sunday when the air raid test was on. Enthusiastically summoning another member of the family to come and see the air raid wardens as they rushed to their posts, she called, "Come quickly, see the raidens."

"Raidens," she repeated to herself, where did I get that word? It just made itself, she decided, but she's been using it ever since—and why not?

U. S.-Canadian Unitarians Urged to Back Free World

The American Unitarian Association last night urged its more than 150,000 members throughout the United States and Canada to work toward a "world community of free and equal men, dedicated to equality of human rights and obligations, and governed by the laws that free men make."

In a declaration "The Faith Behind Freedom," presented at the United Unitarian Advance Meeting in Boston, the Association stated: "We earnestly desire an end to nationalism, that love of country may be freed from selfish interest. Above the State must be the family of nations, and beyond all other human love, the love of all mankind."

The declaration was prepared upon the basis of contributory statements from groups of Unitarian ministers and laymen.

Stating that the world must come to be a single, free community, the declaration said that until it does, wars will increase and nations, strong or weak, must face the ever present danger of destruction. The world, it continues, is now too small for anything but brotherhood; and brotherhood, before it can be universal, must be based upon the principle that all men are created free.

The resolve goes on:

"Freedom cannot be maintained by faiths that foster ignorance and superstition, and thus become the natural tools of tyranny. Whatever fears the naked light of truth will seek its shelter in oppression. Only beliefs which in themselves are liberating are equal to the purpose of a liberated world.

"Our purpose is a world of liberation not only from war but from the tyranny of hate and greed, and from the barriers of race and class," the Unitarian declaration said. "And we look for freedom through a better regulation of the world's prosperity: freedom from poverty, freedom from want. We seek a world more equal in opportunity, free from hereditary privilege and from entrenchments that defy the common good. We look for equal justice, equal economic treatment, equal education, equal privileges, irrespective of color or creed. There is no room for prejudice or persecution in a free man's world. . . . And we seek these things here in America, having in mind especially our fellow citizens, the Jews and Negroes, that we may be worthy of our place among the nations and of the coming freedom of the world."

Fur Collection Privilege Sought

An urgent appeal to the Office of Defense Transportation to permit retail stores to collect furs and fur coats for cold storage during the next two or three weeks was made today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce through William H. Day, Manager of its Transportation Bureau.

In the appeal, Mr. Day pointed out that Boston retail stores now are in the midst of the fur storage season and normally would be collecting thousands of fur coats daily. In season, the business involves millions of dollars worth of fur coats weekly in Boston alone.

Mr. Day asked that temporthy modification be made of the motor truck delivery regulations which forbid both the delivery and pick-up of furs at the home.

CESSPOOLS OVERLOADED AND SEPTIC TANKS are a source of annoyance during fall months

will clog drains and are very expensive to correct.
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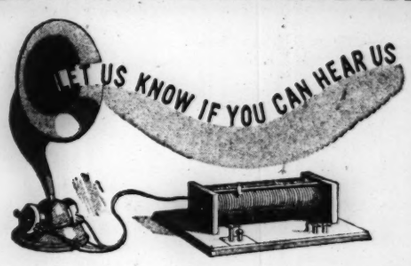

In the days of crystal sets, people were amazed when they could hear a broadcast in the next town. Today, it's commonplace to tune in London. Changing times can outdate fire insurance policies, too. Does your policy adequately cover you against today's risks and magnified values? If not, investigate Quincy Mutual. For 92 years, this company never failed to make good a loss, never assessed a policy, never failed to pass on savings as high as 20%. These non-assessable policies are available through agents everywhere in New England. See your local agent now.

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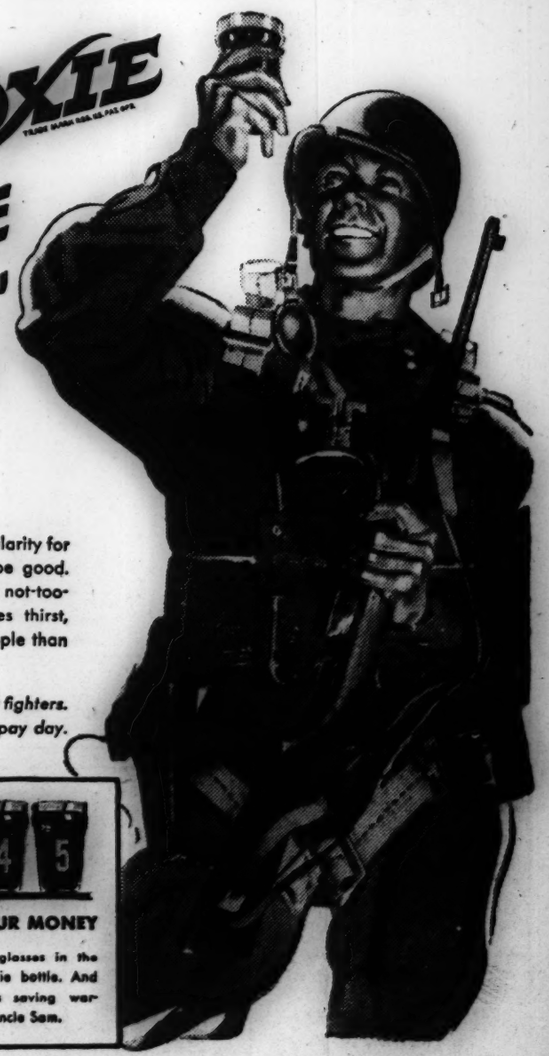

Any drink that can grow in popularity for 59 years—as Moxie has—*must* be good. Sparkling, refreshing with a tangy not-too-sweet flavor that *really* quenches thirst, Moxie today is pleasing more people than ever before.

Your War Bond dollars back up our fighters. Invest at least ten per cent every pay day.

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

There are five full glasses in the big family-size Moxie bottle. And saving caps means saving war-needed metals for Uncle Sam.

Allies Bomb Essen-Jena, Continue Blows at Italy

Continued from Page 1

island of Pantelleria are the most recent targets.

The Russians are still silent about German reports that a Soviet army of 150,000 is attempting to drive through the Axis positions to the Kerch Strait although there seems little doubt that such an operation has begun or is about to begin. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Russian attack is a major offensive in its own right or basically a defensive move aimed at removing the Germans from a strategic springboard for a new Eastward thrust.

The latter is the more probable. But the Russian drive well may develop into a major action if the Germans can be pushed across the Kerch Strait, for this would expose the entire right wing of Hitler's southern armies to a flanking movement.

There is little that is new regarding the fighting on Attu. A Navy announcement says American troops are now attacking the third main Japanese position south of Lake Kories and that the entire enemy force appears to be splitting up into very small points of resistance.

As to the apparently fast-developing situation in China, it appears that Gen. Chen Cheng, Vice-Minister of War, is commanding the forces opposing the Japanese troops in Hupeh Province who are expected to make a drive for Chungking. General Chen is one of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's most trusted aides and one of China's most gifted strategists.

Continent:

Allies Bomb Essen Heavily

A British Air Ministry announcement said the raid on Essen was carried out "in great strength."

The number of planes engaged on the night of May 27 was reported only slightly fewer than the total sent on the record raids against Dortmund and Düsseldorf.

The Berlin Radio acknowledged "considerable damage" in Essen.

In addition to bombing Essen and Jena, British planes laid mines in enemy waters during the night.

Essen is the site of the sprawling Krupps munitions works, and is 22 miles northeast of Düsseldorf, which was blasted by the RAF in a smashing assault on the night of May 25.

Essen became the most heavily bombed city in the world after the last previous raid on April 3—an assault which brought the total weight of high explosive and fire bombs dumped on this target to more than 1,000 tons since the start of the war.

The newest raid was the fifty-sixth on the city.

The offensive was continued by daylight, RAF fighters sweeping out at dawn toward Northern France.

Factories Hit at Jena

At Jena, the speedy Mosquitoes struck chiefly at the Zeiss instrument factory and the Schott glass works. First reports said both were sharply damaged. The works are rated as the most important of their kind in Germany.

Darting out 500 miles from their British bases, two formations of the Mosquitoes reached Jena just before dark and swooped down through a balloon barrage to 200 feet to make the attack despite intense opposition from ground guns. Three bombers were lost.

British fighters on patrol sweeps over Northern France and Belgium soon after dusk destroyed two enemy fighters and shot up communication targets. One pilot was credited with attacking two locomotives, bombing canal lock gates, damaging two tugs and a barge and strafing a contingent of German troops.

Britain itself passed the night without a single assault.

The new RAF attacks on the Reich sustained a great air offensive which reached new heights in the record-breaking assault on Dortmund on the night of May 23, and the terrific hammering of Düsseldorf two nights later.

The attack on Jena, historic university town 22 miles from Leipzig and site of Napoleon's crushing defeat of the Prussians in 1806, was the second of the war, but the night raid on Aug. 17, 1940, was on a small scale.

The raid, involving a roundtrip of more than 1,000 miles, was one of the longest ever made by the wooden Mosquitoes, and the Air Ministry said it was carried out only through "skillful navigation in difficult conditions." These swift craft previously have raided Berlin and Oslo.

Mediterranean:

13 Axis Fighters Shot Out of Air

Allied Headquarters in North Africa said that in the air operations against Sardinia and the Island of Pantelleria 13 enemy fighters were destroyed in combat—all from a hornet's nest stirred up at Decimomannu in Sardinia—and many more on the ground in the continued softening up of Italy's outer defenses.

Speedy B-26 Marauders unloaded more than 4,000 fragmentation bombs over the Decimomannu Airdrome. Crewmen said the explosions smashed a large number of grounded planes and damaged many more.

Strong enemy fighter groups intercepted the bombers, and a fierce, 18-minute running fight ensued. The Marauder gunners shot down seven of the attackers. The P-40 Warhawk escort accounted for six others.

The only American loss in the battle, in which enemy fighters pursued the bombers to within 25 miles of the North African coast, was a Warhawk, which fell into the sea. The pilot was rescued.

Staff Sergeant Bernard Chouinard of Fall River, Mass., a Marauder gunner, related that he shot down a Messerschmitt 109 which flew at the bomber "with his cannon firing so fast that the plane was bucking like a broncho."

Many Grounded Craft Destroyed

Fires and three large columns of smoke resulted from the bombing of Villacidro Airdrome by B-25 Mitchells. Photographs showed many grounded aircraft to have been destroyed. P-38 Lightnings escorting the bombers shot up a 150-foot freighter in the Gulf of Palmas.

United States fighter-bombers twice raided battered Pantelleria. The explosive-carrying Lightnings and Warhawks struck against harbor defenses and artillery installations.

An explosion was caused when a bomb hit among buildings at the edge of the harbor. In the evening, a small formation of Warhawks blasted targets on the island's South Coast.

The attacks on May 27 from the Northwest African bases were a continuation of the finely co-ordinated Allied air offensive in which Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz's command is teamed with the Allied air forces of Malta and the Middle East.

This co-ordination of effort is enabling United Nations fighters and bombers to slash at Axis outposts along the entire United Nations central and eastern area of the Mediterranean.

Russia:

Heavy Air Battles Near Novorossisk

Both the Russian midnight and noon communiqués were silent on the fighting northeast of Novorossisk, where the German Radio declared at least 10 Russian divisions and a great wedge of tanks was trying to batter through a narrow sector under cover of more than 200 planes.

The German radiocast said the Russians scored temporary gains on May 27 which were wiped out in German counterattacks by nightfall.

Front line dispatches reaching Moscow, however, declared the Red Army had repelled a big group of enemy infantry trying to improve its positions and said the Red Air Force and the German plane fleet were fighting great battles in the same area.

The Russians reported they warded off the enemy, downing 64 German planes in one day and losing only 13 Russian craft meanwhile.

West of Rostov the Red Army was reported to have taken the initiative in violent local combats which resulted in the capture of an important hill and a general improvement of the Russian position. The Germans made repeated but vain attempts to recapture the hill, it was said.

Artillery exchanges and scouting forays marked May 27 action along other sectors of the battle front, especially in the Smolensk, Kalinin, Volkhov and Donets River fronts, the latter south of Balakleya.

New Stirrings On Leningrad Front

The Soviet noon communiqué told of continued Russian activity inthose areas and west of Rostov, and noted new stirrings on the Leningrad front where eight German planes were reported shot down and 34 German outposts destroyed by Red Army detachments that killed about 200 of the enemy.

Long-range Red Army planes blasted German airdromes and a ship and planes in the Black Sea fleet sank two enemy motor barges, the noon war bulletin said, without going into detail on the engagement.

A Red Army force has been waiting in the Black Sea for any attempt to evacuate the Germans from Novorossisk. A Russian drive into the Taman peninsula to the shores of Kerch Strait, across from the Crimea, would split the German forces around Temryuk and pen in the Axis Novorossisk defenders with their escape possible only by the Red Army-guarded Black Sea route.

The May 28 German communiqué read as follows: "On the Eastern Front on the Kuban bridgehead the enemy continued his attacks all day yesterday, supported by tank forces and air formations."

"After heavy ding-dong fighting, in which the German air force took a decisive part with strong forces, the Soviets were repulsed with heavy losses inflicted on them. Apart from successful German shock troops and reconnaissance activity, all was quiet on the remaining sectors of the Eastern Front."

China:

Chinese Strike To Halt Enemy

The Chinese Air Force, striving to stem Japanese advances into Western Hupeh Province in Central China, struck twice at Changyang, near strategic Ichang, main base for the two-week-old Japanese drive.

The Chinese Central News Agency reported that during the morning a large squadron of Chinese bombers lashed out at Changyang and in the afternoon bombers escorted by fighters struck again at the town and its environs, bombing and strafing from low altitudes.

The raiders inflicted heavy damage, the agency said, and all returned to their base.

Ichang lies 1,000 miles up the great Yangtze as the river winds and 462 miles below Chungking, at which the Japanese operations appear to be aimed.

A Chinese military spokesman declared that the enemy had concentrated formidable infantry, tank and air forces along the Upper Yangtze, and had opened the river itself as a supply route as far as Ichang, which until but a few days ago was supplied only by land routes north of the river, which were wide open to attack by mobile Chinese units.

The spokesman said that Japanese gunboats and launches recently had inched their way along the turbulent, mine-infested waters of the Yangtze to Ichang and brought up rafts, junks and other small craft, some of them laden with artillery for land units.

But, the Chinese spokesman said, the Chinese still were putting up a fight against Japanese control of the river between Ichang and Shasi, 83 miles downstream. A Japanese flagship has reached Shasi, however. The Tokyo Radio said that the Commander in Chief of the Japanese Yangtze Fleet had arrived at Shasi and described operations for clearing the river as successful.

Opening of the river as a supply route is expected to add to the invader's striking power on the approaches to Chungking.

New Guinea:

Air Drive Aimed At Depleting Lae

Allied headquarters in Australia, said the havoc wrought by more than 28 tons of bombs attested to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's determination to blockade and deplete the Japanese garrison at Lae, New Guinea, with his air force until the day its weakened defenses can be overrun by ground troops.

His bombers have kept Lae, first occupied by the enemy Jan. 25, 1942, poorly supplied for many months by striking at shipping bound for it across the Bismarck Sea and at New Guinea coastal roads over which it could be provisioned from bases to the northwest. But the big raid on May 27 by swarms of Mitchells, Liberators and Beaufighters was the first heavy one posed directly at Lae itself.

Attu:

Washington Says Battle Nears End

Military authorities in Washington said the Battle of Attu might be won before the weekend, or it might take two or three days longer to clear up the final pockets of enemy resistance.

There were some indications in a Navy bulletin that Japanese opposition had, in fact, already been broken down into a number of small groups of men and had pretty well lost its character of organizd fighting.

This is a kind of situation in which the Japanese soldier fights most stubbornly, however, and the job of American troops became increasingly one of hand-to-hand combat wit hbayonet and grenade.

Earlier this week the Navy disclosed the taking of Chichagof Valley, the first of the three original positions set up by the Japanese on the northeastern tip of the island to fall into American hands. Assaults on the force a the head of Chichagof Harbor followed and while the exact disposition of that force was not developed by the new communiqué it seemed to have crumbled at several points under American attack and to be broken up now into a variety of machine gun and infantry groups occupying positions stretching a mile or so inland from the harbor head.

Some significance was attached by Washington observers to the resumption of multiple air attacks on Kiska, the main Japanese base in the Western Aleutians which lies southeast of Attu.

A resumption of heavy bombing at Kiska undoubtedly would be designed to destroy Japanese ammunition and supplies and to constitute a campaign of attrition conducted jointly with a blockade of that island by American sea and air forces.

Japanese propagandists, working against the nearing deadline of final defeat on Attu, broadened their claims of destruction and damage inflicted on United States vessels in the battle and declared that night attacks ashore "resulted in strategical gains."

A Tokyo dispatch broadcast by the Berlin Radio and recorded by the Associated Press said Japanese submarines and planes had sunk a battleship, two cruisers, a destroyer, and an unidentified warship, and seriously damaged two other naval vessels since May 23.

These claims were without confirmation.

Loudspeaker Directs Alaska Landing Force

Associated Press from United States Navy

Bundled Warmly for a Cold and Calculating Task

United States officer is shown standing on the beach of Attu Island directing by a powerful mobile loudspeaker the landing operations, while troops in the background pile stores being carried by truck, right center, from barges. Deeply creviced and steep, the mountain refuge of the Japs, from which snipers harried the Yanks, rises in the background.

McNair Asserts U. S. 'Has Lessons to Learn'

By the Associated Press

Mobile Headquarters, Third Army, La., May 28

Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Army Ground Forces Commander who was wounded during the Tunisian campaign, said yesterday that "we haven't learned our lessons well enough to meet battle demands."

General McNair, inspecting the Third Army maneuver area, declared in an interview that he had brought with him from Africa "a lot of new ideas, some old ones reborn, but nothing radical.

"We have to do what we always have been trying to do, only do it better and try harder. We haven't learned our lessons well enough to meet battle demands. We haven't done badly at all; we have won victories. I think the price has been too high in some instances, but there is nothing to be discouraged about."

Mussolini Decides To Defend Islands

By the Associated Press

London, May 28

Premier Mussolini met secretly yesterday with his Fascist Party chieftains and decided to continue resistance in Sicily and Sardinia "to the end," the Morocco Radio said today in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

All fortifications on both stepping stones to the Italian mainland will be strengthened immediately, antiaircraft batteries will be increased and Sicily's bomb-battered airports will be enlarged under decisions of the Fascist leaders, according to the radiocast.

[The Morocco Radio has not always been accurate in its presentation of the news of the Mediterranean theater and this account was not confirmed in other quarters but, with the threat of invasion growing, some such arrangements seem likely to be made by Mussolini.]

Russians on March in Kuban

By a Staff Artist

New Action Develops on Eastern Front

Arrow indicates where the Germans claim 150,000 Soviet troops are now attacking in an effort to breach Axis lines in front of the Kerch Strait. If the Russians can force the Germans to retreat into the Crimea, they will be in a position to mount a flanking attack against the right wing of the main German Southern Army anchored at Rostov.

Head of Union Elected Presbyterian Moderator

DETROIT, May 28 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin of New York, President of Union Theological Seminary, was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America by the 155th General Assembly here yesterday.

Dr. Coffin was elected by a vote of 291 to 159 over the Rev. Dr. George Harold Talbott, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Passaic, N. J. He succeeds the Rev. Dr. Stuart Nye Hutchison of Pittsburgh.

Sweden Looks to Russia, Its Eye on Postwar Trade

By Charles E. Grafke

Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor who is at present touring Sweden with a group of American journalists

STOCKHOLM, May 28—Sweden has been slow to react to Soviet disavowal of the Comintern International. Sweden's apprehensions in regard to Soviet policy are based on territorial and nationalistic rather than on ideological considerations.

Sweden is undergoing a transition in its attitude toward Russia. One might have expected the quashing of the comintern to produce immediate and heavy discussion here. But it was possible to talk with one statesman and industrialist after another regarding the Russian situation without their mentioning the news that the Kremlin had cut world revolution adrift. The newspapers also took their time commenting upon it. Their standpoint took on a "wait-and-see" aspect.

The heritage of apprehension which has resulted from wars between Russia and Sweden has been based on the supposed danger of Russian expansion westward.

Old Concern Intensified

The Finnish winter war and Soviet excesses during the occupation of the Baltic States served to intensify the old concern that the Soviets might wish to push their boundaries to the Gulf of Bothnia. From this point of view, Premier Joseph Stalin's disowning of the propaganda and foreign underground organization of the Comintern appeared to make little direct difference. In fact, Russia's action could be interpreted as pushing the Soviet more completely to the nationalistic point of view and possibly of centering its policy upon expansion, in the manner of Peter the Great.

Rather inconsistently, some Swedish authorities at the same time are questioning whether the Third International will be superseded by a Fourth International, as the Third superseded the Second.

Postwar Trade

Meanwhile, there is a change in Sweden's attitude based on two strong currents:

First, tradesmen and industrialists with eyes on postwar markets understand fully the financial possibilities if able to sell every Russian one paper napkin and supply ball bearings for peactime Soviet Autos.

Second, diplomats are conscious Mr. Stalin has won a place by the side of the Western Powers and the Bear will not run off to Siberia just because someone shouts "boo" from the top of the Swedish Foreign Office.

The result is that the powerful interests which really shape the policy of Sweden are beginning to move toward rationalizing Stockholm's policy toward the Soviet. This includes a significant section within the Social Democratic Party, which is the bulwark of the present coalition, though it is doubtful if the party rank and file yet are conscious of the transition.

King in Vital Role

Sweden's State Church remains essentially anti-Bolshevik. King Gustav, who in emergencies constitutionally plays what often is a decisive role, is understood to have been deeply apprehensive regarding Britain's original rapprochement moves toward Moscow and is believed to exert a balancing influence against sudden shifts.

A curious historical fact, however may emerge which will have much effect on the future. It is the extent to which Russia prevented Germany from invading Sweden along with Norway in April, 1941. In those days, Germany was not ready to offend Russia, and there seems no doubt that Moscow made it clear to Berlin it did not want the Nazis to absorb the entire North.

Whether, as some declare, the Kremlin actually sent to Wilhelmstrasse a note warning Berlin to keep hands off Sweden has not been confirmed. But there is little doubt that Russia's policy at that moment was one consideration weighing against German occupation of Sweden.

From Sweden's standpoint, it looks as if the problem after this war will be that "There'll always be a Russia."

'Rule by Orders' in Britain Probed in Commons' Debate

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 28—The increasing use of dictatorial powers by the British Government has caused the Legislature to stage a protest.

There was a showdown in the House of Commons between the Government and M. P.'s of all parties who expressed considerable concern that in 1942 there were nearly 1,700 new "orders" and "rules" issued, compared with 800 in 1931.

The general tenor of speeches in the debate was one of concern over the problem of delegated legislation. A number of speakers were ready to grant that the Government faced great difficulties in wartime when it was necessary to get things done quickly. But there was considerable support for a proposal that a standing or select committee of Members of Parliament should check all orders and regulations before they were passed.

This proposal was refused by Socialist Herbert Morrison who, as Home Secretary, replied for the Government.

But Mr. Morrison gave Commons renewed assurance that exceptional powers would not be abused. He reminded the Commons that Parliament itself gave the emergency powers to the Government in the first place for the sake of efficient conduct of the war; that if the Commons take exception to any law it can revoke or amend it. [It has already done so in certain cases during the war.]

Mr. Morrison admitted that there had been some mistakes, but claimed that on the whole exceptional powers had worked with remarkable success.

The Home Secretary agreed that it was the Commons' duty to keep closest watch on a system of government by order. To facilitate this he promised a clearer interpretation of the complex regulations and explanations in more common terminology.

Mr. Morrison in effect asked the Commons to trust the Government in governing by order and use its powers in checking regulations. But questions of wartime security make it difficult for all M.P.'s to be well-informed on all matters.

Some of them don't seem able to keep themselves as well-informed as they might or use their opportunities of checking up on the Government as intelligently as they could.

The Commons yesterday didn't seem to have clearly in mind any better way of governing that at present. But it did put on record its view that unless continual vigilance is exercised the method of the Government Executive may get out of hand before the end of the war.

But the Commons seems to have a vital job to do for itself, namely, to improve its knowledge, judgment and general status to such extent that it is on an equal footing with the Executive and with people who actually have done big things in this war.

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Union of French Groups Reaches Final Stages

ALGIERS, Algeria, May 28 (AP)—Gen. Georges Catroux, liaison officer between Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, arrived today from London to assist in the reception here soon of General de Gaulle.

[Informed quarters in London said General de Gaulle was expected to meet General Giraud tonight in Algiers to initiate talks which may bring about a union of French elements. This was the first indication that General de Gaulle already had left London.]

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, May 28 — Only the details of the merger of the Giraud and de Gaullist French groups remain to be worked out, according to members of Gen. Henri Giraud's staff here.

"We consider that unity is achieved," said Lieut. Col. François de Linares, General Giraud's Chief de Cabinet and spokesman, in summing up the official view. "General de Gaulle has accepted the laws of the French republic just as General Giraud has done, both have acted in the same democratic spirit."

The latter remark obviously meant that the leader of the Fighting French was left with no grounds for refusal to accept General Giraud's final proposals embodying various concessions to General de Gaulle's basic requirements—anyway, no reason compatible with the championing of French republican principles.

In short, concessions reflected in General Giraud's latest recommendations were seen by his supporters to represent what General de Gaulle must consider a satisfactory last word in the way of negotiations prior to the nomination of a six-man committee to meet immediately at Algiers.

Preservation of Traditions

Another way of putting this is to say that General de Gaulle's refusal to come to terms earlier has resulted in his getting things as he wanted them before he and General Giraud started out together for their avowed mutual goal—the liberation of France and preservation of the laws and traditions of the French republic.

General de Gaulle insisted on subordination of the military to the civilian authority in French affairs. This involved subordination of General Giraud and General de Gaulle himself in their capacity as military commanders to the supreme civil authority of a national executive committee with headquarters at Algiers.

It also involved guarantees that this central authority be maintained until actual surrender of powers of control to a French provisional government in France, so that the French army of liberation should not assume direction of administrative affairs there.

Another of General de Gaulle's requirements was that the national committee should work in the closest liaison with public opinion and organized resistance in Metropolitan France and not be primarily an Empire board of management.

With this in view, he proposed formation of a consultative committee to maintain contact with resistance movements in France. On all these fundamental points the latest Giraud memorandum implicitly or actually meets General de Gaulle's demands.

It is emphasized here that neither Americans nor British have put pressure on either General Giraud or General de Gaulle to influence the formula that the French should work out for their fusion or the lines they should decide to follow in the handling of future French affairs.

Stated in briefest terms, General Giraud's proposal for establishment of an executive committee to which he and General de Gaulle shall surrender their controlling powers is that the two Generals shall nominate two each of four men to work with them at the start and that this committee of six shall have power to co-operate with three other members.

While this is seen to ensure equal representation for each of the merging parties, this isn't regarded as an ideal prospect by some individuals here, who say they have had enough of Generals directing civilian affairs.

Powers of Committee

General Giraud's latest proposals define the projected executive committee as a body which will possess "general direction of and responsibility for all matters at present within the scope of the National Committee or of the High Command, civil and military, of Algiers."

It is to discuss all other questions which have been the subject of Giraud-de Gaulle exchanges of views and, in particular, is to organize a national consultative council committee of resistance, appoint the commissioners, and fix their functions.

It is proposed that General Giraud and General de Gaulle are to preside over the committee's deliberations in turn. But the question most persistently asked here today is, Who is going to be Commander in Chief of France's army now composed mainly of French African troops?

General de Gaulle has been anxious that this army should not be in a position to run affairs in France when the day of liberation comes.

Restriction on Military

Subordination of the Commander in Chief to the executive committee is a theory which seems to furnish reassurance on this point, providing the Commander in Chief doesn't in fact find himself with a controlling voice on the committee.

Meanwhile, Giraud spokesmen here declare themselves powerless to forecast what form of government the French people are likely to provide for themselves when the time comes. They assume that it will be consistent with French republican ideals of the past, though there is obviously no guarantee of this.

Gen. Auguste Nogués, Resident General of Morocco, told me in an exclusive interview that he hopes the French postwar regime will gain stability and strength by being remodeled on lines of United States administration.

Attu Commander Starts the Job

Associated Press from United States Navy

Maj. Gen. E. M. Landrum

He is directing the land fighting on the island in the Aleutians. He is shown going down a rope ladder to a ramp-boat to push off for Massacre Bay.

Allied Artillery of the Sky Tests Need of Sea Invasion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—If air raids on Germany and Italy continue at their present scale, the Allied High Command should know within the next two months whether the European end of the Axis can be knocked out of the war by aerial attack alone.

A major gauge, according to military opinion here, is the effect the continued blasting will have on the Nazi's summer campaign against Russia. It has been said over and over that Hitler will try for a last knock-out blow against the Russian armies this year, in a final effort to free himself from the two-front menace.

If German production and transportation have been hit as hard by Allied bombing as some believe, the expected German offensive on the eastern front may never take place, or may be launched on an ineffectual scale. But if the Germans are able to mount a major drive, this could only mean that the Allied bombing thus far has been short of decisive.

An even earlier test may come against Italy. Italy has no such stockpiles of supplies and equipment as has Germany, and with the Allies in control of North Africa, it is more vulnerable to air attack. Sicily, Sardinia, and Pantelleria already have felt crushing aerial blows. The ease with which these three steppingstones fall to Allied invasion forces will be a minor test of the softening-up power of heavy air attack. When and if the Allied troops land there, they may find that the big two and four-motored bombers have done most of the island invasion job ahead of them.

There is a real possibility that Italy can be blasted out of the war by aerial assault. The same may not be true of Germany, but it is held in air circles that even if the current experiment fails in that respect, it will have been worth the candle if it can appreciably soften Axis defenses in preparation for the expected major invasion of Fortress Europe.

The fact is stressed here that the enemy's industrial centers and communications are being systematically devastated and his morale subjected to a round-the-clock, cumulative strain which is almost past the imagination of Americans, or even of Britishers who have not been through the London blitz.

There is no parallel in history which can be employed to gauge what the final result will be, should 30 of Germany's key industrial and transport centers be subjected to the same treatment dealt out to Cologne, Düsseldorf, Dortmund, et al.

A year ago Britain's Air Marshal Arthur T. Harris asserted that Germany could be knocked out by nightly raids of the 1,000 plane variety. The Cologne assault in May, 1942 required the use of every British bomber that could be begged or borrowed from other commands. Since then, British production of four-motored craft has increased. American bombers are being equipped for night-flying. Bigger Flying Fortresses are under way. The long-range artillery of the sky is now apparently to have its decisive, historical testing.

No effort, according to advices here, is being spared to build the American-British air quadrons in Britain and North Africa to peak effectiveness, to make available the best multi-motored bombers, to replace quickly all losses suffered.

The British to date have had more confidence in the ability of air raiding alone to bring the Axis to its knees than has the American High Command. They know what Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's Luftwaffe nearly did to Britain. They want to give the big bombers at least a chance to show what they can do before the second front is launched. It would appear that their arguments have been effective.

The air strategists have enough on their side to make even a costly experiment worthwhile, it is being said here. Reconnaissance of bombed German cities, and reports from neutral countries indicate that the damage to Germany's war effort has been tremendous. Dortmund and Düsseldorf are reported to be virtually "knocked out of the war" as production centers.

Senators Bar Fund Changes By President

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP) — Without a word of debate the Senate voted today to prohibit President Roosevelt from using war emergency funds to finance agencies denied appropriations by Congress.

The restriction was a part of a $143,630,591 urgent deficiency appropriation bill which subsequently was passed and sent back to the House for action on this amendment and others.

The restriction would not apply to the transfer of the President's funds for Army and Navy expenditures. The Senate removed from the bill a House provision barring payment of salaries to Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands Government and Goodwin B. Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., employees of the Federal Communications Commission.

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee said no evidence was presented to the Senate Appropriations Committee in support of the House action which he said was based on reports of the Dies Committee Investigation of Un-American Activities and a House Appropriations Subcommittee.

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin told the Senate the trio had not been confronted with "the evidence upon which the action of the House was predicated."

"They were never given an opportunity to refute any supposed charges against them," Senator La Follette said.

Drive on Japan Hinged on China Bases

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Prime Minister Churchill in his address to Congress definitely stated that the conference just concluded in Washington is giving consideration to Allied operations in the Far East, and that in due course they will be undertaken.

He gave no hint concerning the magnitude of, or where and when an attack on Japan can be expected to be launched, other than to assert the necessity of laying Japanese cities and munitions centers in ashes by bombing.

It is the consensus of military opinion that any campaign based on piecemeal ejection of the Japanes efrom the holds they have fastened on the numerous areas occupied by them, entails so much effort that it cannot be attempted while another major campaign occupies Allied attention.

Consequqently, the issue centers on taking the war to Japan itself, and this procedure under present conditions requires the use of bases in either China or Siberia. For reasons which appear to be well-founded, Siberian bases are presently unavailable, leaving China as the only logical area open to the Allies.

The Japanese had given careful consideration to the grave danger which might be anticipated from such a move by their enemies, and early in the war took immediate action that effectively disrupted the flow of Allied war material into China.

In rapid succession the Nipponese overran and occupied Indo-China, Thailand, the Malay Peninsula, and Burma, leaving China only the trickles of supplies which could be delivered over an uncertian route from Russia and by air from India.

Japan differs from Germany in that its industrial output is limited in capacity, and production is concentrated in a comparatively small area. The Japanese are acutely aware of the disastrous results which may come from a determined and sustained attack on its key industries by air. No further proof is necessary than the attempt to discourage such operations by the dastardly vengeance wrought on United States airmen who took part in the spectacular raid on Tokyo last year.

Any attack on Japan by air from China involves two major requisites. First, airfields within striking distance of Southern Honshu and Northern Kyushu must be available and rendered immune to Japanese ground attack. Second, the necessary supplies must be delivered to these airfields.

Neither of these requirements can be met until some means of insuring a flow of supplies into China is obtained, and at present regaining control of the Burma Road appears to be the none too satisfactory, but only practicable solution.

However, the ultimate possibilities of transportation over this route were never realized. Graft and inefficiency prevailed to such an extent that during the summer of 1941 the Allies had a survey made by selected transportation experts whose considered report indicated that the traffic could be materially increased, but before any action could be taken the Japanese swept into Burma and cut off this artery of supply.

Even the matter of making bases available depends on a flow of supplies. It can be anticipated that when Japan is faced with the possibility, a determined effort will be made to deny such facilities, consequently the poorly equipped forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek must be furnished with quantities of material they now lack such as artillery, tanks, and antiair weapons, as it seems highly improbable that any attempt will be made to use Allied ground troops, other than a relatively few specialists in China.

Dislodging the Japanese from Burma will involve a major effort. Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's recent unsuccessful attempt to project an overland campaign against their positions encountered terrain difficulties that proved to be practically insuperable, and it appears that recourse must be made to a seaborne expedition.

Doubtless the conversations just ended in Washington have been weighing with infinite care the possibility of undertaking such a campaign. An offensive of this magnitude requires detailed preparations, and if it is decided that the necessary shipping and other essential elements are now or prospectively available, it can hardly be expected that other than preliminary dispositions will be made prior to the coming of favorable weather in Burma next September.

The opening of the Mediterranean route to the Allies has eased the shipping situation to a considerable extent, but the demand is great, and the requirements for supplying the coming offensive in Europe must be carefully assessed to determine what merchant shipping and naval strength can be made available for use in the Far East.

Even through the Mediterranean the hald to Burma is along one, and when the staggering amount of supplies needed to support a modern offensive is taken into consideration, the stupendousness of the undertaking becomes apparent.

If all of the 2,250,000 tons of shipping estimated to have become available to the Allies through the use of the Mediterranean can be devoted to the Burma expedition, it would seem that a substantial number of the sizable force under General Wavell could be thrown against Burma by sea. But shipping is not enough. Naval and air protection must be afforded, as well as the necessary equipment for transferring personnel and material from ship to shore.

Then, too, there must be a reserve of shipping surging forward at regular intervals to maintain the flow of needed supplies.

Gasoline and oil fortunately can be procured from the Persian Gulf oil fields, involving a haul of only some 3,600 miles. Very probably muntions plants in India can provide most of the ammunition required.

Air protection for the initial seaborne assault on Burma will have to come from carriers unless shore bases can be made available. The exposure of carriers in other than surprise raids, to attack by shore-based planes is an undesirable procedure. The only alternative in the Burma area would be seizing the Andaman Islands and establishing airfields thereon.

The Nipponese realize that holding Burma is a matter of absolute necessity, and they unquestionably are prepared to throw what remains of their Fleet into the Bay of Bengal to oppose an Allied thrust. Consequently Allied naval protection must be provided in sufficient strength to carry out its mission.

Fortunately considerable naval strength is avilable for the purpose. Aside from a few German battleships which spend most of their time hidden away in Norwegian fiords, and a dispirited collection of Italian ships, the Allies have only the Japanese to cope with.

Of late little has been heard from the Japanese Fleet, and its whereabouts are unknown. The attack on Attu, and the prospects of a similar raid on Wake Island, together with other widely dispersed pin pricks may all be part of an Allied strategy designed to prevent Japan from making the definite commitment of concentrating its naval strength for the defense of Burma.

Allied preparation for the North African campaign was a closely held secret for some six months, and should it be decided that another major campaign can safely be undertaken with Burma as the objective, the public can expect a similar period of time to elapse before it is taken into the confidence of those who are charged with handling the details.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Witness Tells of Resistance By Japanese on Attu Island

The following article from Associated Press Correspondent William L. Worden describes the fighting in the Chichagof area of Attu, where the last resisting members of the Japanese garrison on that island have been pocketed. Mr. Worden has been on Attu since he landed with the second wave of American troops on May 12.

MASSACRE BAY, Attu Island, May 21. Delayed (AP)—Fighting in fog, American troops from Massacre and Holtz Bays have made patrol contacts in high passes between the two points and have driven the Japanese back into the head of Chichagof Harbor Pass, where the battle is continuing.

Meantime, American guns bombard Chichagof and heavy bombers drop tons of explosives on Japanese concentrated there.

The meeting troops from the two attack points are not yet in great numbers, but few Japanese are in the top pass to argue with them. Fighting has virtually ceased on the Holtz Bay side, but heavy artillery action continues on this [Massacre Bay] side.

Massacre Bay troops in the last two days have taken vital enemy positions which dominated our valley. The advance is progressing through a welter of shell holes left by a week of naval and land gunfire, which reduced Japanese gun positions and ousted snipers.

Generally speaking, the most desperate Nipponese resistance met thus far has been in the lower reaches of the highlands above Massacre Bay. Here snipers stayed until killed; batteries fired until ruined. On the Holtz Bay side the Japanese commander made a greater attempt to save troops and retired when his position became hopeless.

As troops advance, fighting becomes literally more foggy. In the fog, troops can see for a reasonable distance, but looking up they can see nothing.

From below, rear echelon troops cannot see our own advances. Even lookouts have trouble telling whether men moving along snowy slopes are friend or foe.

One favorable development in the last few days is that Attu is beginning to dry out. In spite of the fog, men are coming down from the hills with sunburned faces. The same men now are occasionally able to find a spot to lay their sleeping bags at night without waking in puddles of water.

An odd factor on ships in the harbor is that for the first time in weeks they are able to listen in on radios here to learned discussions of what kind of terrain this is and how we are getting along. Some of it is remarkably good deduction; some simply makes tired, dirty, foot-sore men laugh helplessly.

At radiocasts that the battle is almost over, men don't even look up, just keep on staring at their soaked boots and broken fingernails.

Self-Government Promised To Ceylon When War Ends

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 28—Full self-government in all matters of internal civil administration is to be granted to Ceylon after the war.

Restating in more precise form its pledges of postwar constitutional reform made in 1941, the British Government has now announced its intention of giving Ceylon a far greater measure of autonomy than it has hitherto enjoyed.

The British Government's declaration, coming at this time, is especially significant as shedding some light on the attitude it is likely to take toward postwar colonial problems in this part of the world.

The announcement makes it plain that Great Breat Britain certainly has no intention of abdicating its responsibilities where complex racial religious issues and security considerations require a certain amount of supervision, but that, within certain practical limits, the British Government is ready to go a long way toward permitting colonies to control their own affairs.

Governor's Prerogatives

Foreign relations, defense and currency are reserved to the Governor of Ceylon as representative of the British Crown. Another reservation is made with regard to rights and property of British subjects not residing in Ceylon and to matters relating to trade and shipping of any part of the British Commonwealth.

Apart from these matters, however, the only other condition imposed is that Ceylonese proposals for its Constitution must be approved by three quarters of the members of the State Council of Ceylon. This is designed to prevent planning of constitutional reform along racial lines, and takes account of the fact that out of approximately 6,000,000 inhabitants of the island less than three fifths are Buddhists, Singhalese and over two fifths are of immigrant origin, mostly Hindus from Southern India.

With these exceptions, the British Government has now given precise assurance to the people of Ceylon that it is ready to accept any constitutional proposals which their representatives may submit after the war.

Times' Comment

Commenting on the Government's new proposals, The Times, of London, significantly remarked regarding reservations of foreign relations, defense and currency: "These are subjects which will everywhere need to be handled after the war on a broader basis than can be provided by any one country." This constitutes implicit acknowledgement that it will be necessary to work out many aspects of the colonial question in that part of the world in close collaboration with other powers.

Broadly speaking, British colonial policy in this part of the Pacific, as far as its future shape is discernible now, appears likely to be based in large measure on consultation and co-operation with other countries concerned such as the United States, China and the Netherlands East Indies, while at the same time granting to colonial territories increased local autonomy without relaxing centralized control in certain essential matters such as defense and foreign policy.

Pope Commends Bishops in Reich

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—The Vatican radio, in a broadcast beamed to Germany, quoted Pope Pius XII last night as commending the German Roman Catholic bishops for their efforts to "erect a bastion against those wretched people who harbor such hostile and unjustified aversion to Christianity."

The radiocast, recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, followed by 24 hours another in which the Vatican radio denounced as "propaganda" an assertion by the German-controlled Paris radio that the Roman Catholic Church had "a crushing responsibility in unleashing the present war."

Last night's broadcast quoted from a letter which, the Vatican radio said, the Pope had dispatched to the German bishops in session at Fulda last Oct. 25 in response to a message which they sent him on the occasion of his twenty-fifth episcopal jubilee.

In the letter the Pontiff deplored "the fact that many people tenaciously strive to do away with that ancient glory that hitherto we have so deeply admired—that is, to destroy that which the Christian religion has given to the German nation in the course of many centuries."

Mississippi River Floods Receding

By the Associated Press

The mighty Mississippi River and some of its flooded tributaries were receding at several critical points today while thousands of farmers in inundated areas hoped to be able to start their belated wartime food production soon.

Army engineers estimated, however, some of the land would not be tillable for another month.

Even as it receded from flood-devastated areas, the Mississippi approached a record crest at Cape Girardeau, Mo., of 42.5 feet. Dikes to the south were expected to be able to hold the torrent.

The Illinois and Arkansas Rivers also were dropping and Col. L. B. Feagin of the United States Army Engineers at St. Louis, Mo., said he did not expect the Mississippi to get out of hand below Cairo, Ill. The Ohio River, in past years an equally dangerous partner in flood destruction, was below bank-full.

The Red Cross, engineers, and local officers urged all evacuees to remain away from their homes until official approval was given for return to the flooded areas.

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EIGHTH FLOOR

Break in Pacific Stalemate Forecast by Allied Assurances

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, May 28—Winston Churchill's recent assurance that the war "will be waged with equal force on the European and Far Eastern fronts" is an encouraging indication, not only of increased Allied strength for the Pacific, but also of the probability of a break in the present apparent stalemate in this theater.

This new complexion on the Pacific war leads people to search about for the first signs of initiative from this side. Excluding operations in the Aleutians—which may be the initial step in the grand strategy to smash the Japanese—there is every sign of calm. This calm may be deceptive.

Admiral Halsey's command has not been idle. The Admiral has been preparing methodically the way for the next Japanese attack. The Japanese Air Corps has been punched back in the last 16 weeks so that now Ballale in the Shortland Island, is the nearest base from which Japan can attack the Allied positions in the Solomons.

This means that unobtrusively, though surely, Admiral Halsey has neutralized enemy bases at Munda and Villa in New Georgia, which are 180 miles from Guadalcanal. This has been achieved by the aerial offensive which, though not spectacular by European or North African standards, has nevertheless been dogged and efficient.

Closer to Rabaul

The object of this policy of reducing Japanese air bases stringing south in the Solomons is clear. It means that Admiral Halsey now has secured his flank and rear and has amphibian forces that are many more miles nearer his goal, Rabaul.

Coming over to General MacArthur's command, what has been the position there?

The long bitter jungle fight resulted in putting Allied forces and airfields on the northern shores of Papua.

This achievement has been followed by five months of seeming inactivity on the ground. But again it has been preparation for the next move.

Japanese bases guarding Rabaul, as well as airfields around Rabaul, hve come in for methodical hammering. This aerial offensive has waxed and waned over these weeks, but it has never let up.

Remaining Barriers

Immediate enemy barriers to General MacArthur's forward move are Lae and Salamaua, Finschhafen, Madang, Gasmata, and Cape Gloucester. It can be safely said now that the airfields at Lae and Salamaua are for all practical purposes useless to the Japanese.

Continuous Bombings

Continuous bombings have prevented the Japanese from having uninterrupted possession of and from building up these places into still more formidable bases.

Already there are signs that the enemy has had to pull back his main bases. He has been compelled to develp Wewak in preference to Madang, and he has had to transfer some of his concantration of ships and planes from Rabaul to Kavieng, on the northern tip of New Ireland.

In the long run this is an important gain. Those bases, which are essential to the enemy if he wishes to control the Allied land and sea movements from Papua and New Guinea, are in worse condition to withstand heavy and continuous attack when the time for a major offensive comes.

Japanese bases are many, however, and the Allied planes are comparatively few. The one hope for results lies in the gradual wearing down process.

Enemy Planes Destroyed

While the Allied Air Force in the Southwest Pacific has been hammering at runways and installations they have also taken considerable toll of enemy planes.

Since April 1 252 Japanese fighters and bombers have been destroyed or seriously damaged, and many more have been burnt on the ground in various night-bombing attacks.

Allied losses have been less than 10 per cent of these figures.

There is no doubt that since the capture of the Buna and Sanananda beachheads the Japanese octopus centering on Rabaul has been badly mauled. He has made no sustained effort to rectify this.

This is especially strange in view of the strong warnings given some weeks ago by Prime Minister John Curtin, General MacArthur and other lesser luminaries that the Japanese were preparing for a great offensive against Australia. Allowing the other side to hold the initiative is a strange way to prepare for such a move.

Path Still Not Open

In spite of what has been done, however, there are still great difficulties in the way of an Allied offensive. General MacArthur is restricted in the New Guinea and New Britain area by having to move in confined waters where the Japanese still have a number of airfields ready for defense of their key position at Rabaul.

Even if Gasmata, Cape Gloucester, Madang, and Finschhafen are cleared, the path is still not open.

Unlike Admiral Halsey, General MacArthur hasn't open seas which enable him to maneuver and make possible any wide sweeps and deep penetrations into enemy lines.

The string of islands, many of them unsuitable for airfields, which lie south from Buka are nothing like the obstacle that is presented by the land masses of New Guinea and New Britain which bristle with Japanese air and land bases.

For this reason it looks as if the opening moves of the offensive, when the time is ripe, will come from Admiral Halsey's side, with General MacArthur in a supporting role. There is, however in a co-ordinated attack from both these commands the makings of a pincer movement against Rabaul which must be obliterated before any wider offensive can be made.

Roosevelts Send Fords Condolence

DETROIT, May 28 (AP)—The Ford family and officials of the Ford Motor Company May 27 continued to receive hundreds of messages of sympathy following the passing on May 26 of Edsel Ford, from persons in all walks of life.

Henry Ford received this message from President Roosevelt: "Please accept for yourself and for all who mourn with you this assurance of heartfelt sympathy in which Mrs. Roosevelt joins."

Previously messages had come from such business rivals as Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman, and Charles E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corporation; K. T. Keller, President of Chrysler Corporation, and Alvan MacCauley, Chairman of the Packard Motor Car Company. All paid tribute to Edsel Ford's unsparing contribution to the war production effort and termed his passing a serious loss to the automotive industry and to the nation.

Edsel Ford, only child of Henry Ford, has been President of the firm for 24 years.

Still unannounced is his successor, his father not having held a title for many years. The Board of Directors, consisting of the elder Ford, his grandsons, Henry and Benson, and Charles Sorensen, Vice-President, are expected to meet soon to name a successor

Food Enyoys Told Peace Surety Vital

Continued from Page 1

cultural protection as part of a general plan for freeing trade, no effective progress can be made toward the objects of the Food Conference."

There appears to be a general acceptance of the Canadian view and a recommendation along such lines can be expected.

In his radiocast, Mr. Law put these two objectives as foremost:

First, to make easier the big job of the occupied territories as the enemy is driven from them.

Second, to insure, when the devastation of the war is a thing of the distant past, that people in every land can get, as far as is humanly possible, an adequate and a healthy diet.

"Now it would be absurd to suppose that problems of this complexity can be finally solved by a conference at Hot Springs—or anywhere else," Mr. Law said. "But the Food Conference is a start. It's the start of a long road. And if we persevere, it will lead us not to Utopia, not to heaven on earth, but to a world which is not quite as maddeningly insane as the world of the 1930's that is behind us.

Long and Hard Road

"It's a long road, and a hard one. We shan't travel very far along it if we're looking all the time at our feet. I mean that we shan't solve the problems of food and agriculture unless we see them as part of still wider problems.

"Freedom from want is not just the technique of agricultural production and distribution. It's part of the general problem of poverty and economic maladjustment. I believe that the general problem can be solved if we work together, all the nations represented here at Hot Springs. I believe that we can solve it if we work together for an expanding rather than a contracting world economy.

Then Mr. Law cast aside what he called his $2 words and put the matter this way:

"We have seen—during this war and during the last—that if we want to do something badly enough, the difficulties of finance and trade which seem so formidable in peacetime melt away.

Bogeys Found Unreal

"Production, employment, and income rise to levels which have never before been contemplated. I believe that these bogeys which used to haunt us are unreal.

"We should never allow ourselves to be terrified by them again. This is what I mean by an expanding world economy. I mean that we should tackle the problems of production and consumption with the same confidence that we have today—and that we had 25 years ago—that we can consume everything that we can produce.

"To people like you and me, who have lived through the decade before the war, that sounds like a pretty ambitious statement. For we're still obsessed by the idea of gluts and surpluses, by the idea of poverty in the midst of plenty.

"We're still haunted by the ghosts of the past. We can still remember that terrible fear of unemployment which was so real for millions of people in your country and mine—for millions of people in every country in the world. Perhaps we remember it too vividly. I think that we do.

"If I may adapt a phrase that once was used by the President of the United States in a memorable speech, we're still the ordinary man and woman amongst us, too much afraid of fear."

Parents Receive Honors for Hero Son

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—The parents of a Coast Guardsman, who fell a hero in evacuating a detachment of Marines from Guadalcanal Island last September, received in person from President Roosevelt May 27 a Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously awarded their son. They were Mr. and Mrs. James Munro of South Cle Elum, Wash.

Their son, Douglas, sacrificed his life to evacuate 500 Marines who had landed on Guadalcanal at a point where enemy opposition developed beyond anticipated dimensions.

Previously he had been in charge of the landing boats. He volunteered to lead the rescue mission when the battalion was trapped. The citation for the country's highest honor said that "by his outstanding leadership, expert planning and dauntless devotion to duty, he and his courageous comrades undoubtedly saved the lives of many who otherwise would have perished. He gallantly gave up his life in defense of his country."

Oil Contracts Altered To Venezuelan Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS, Venezuela — First steps toward the conversion of contracts to conform with the provisions of the new Venezuelan petroleum legislation have been taken by the Standard Oil Company of Venezuela.

Under the law, passed March 13 by the Venezuelan Congress, royalties to be paid to the Government by oil companies were increased from an average of 11 per cent to 16⅔ per cent. The industry also was brought more firmly under governmental controls.

Submarine Commanders Receive Awards

Associated Press from United States Navy

These Four Have Sunk Big Japanese Tonnage

These heroes are talking things over after having received awards from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Collectively they have sunk more than 250,000 tons of Japanese shipping. Left to right—Commander Frank W. Fenno, Westminster, Mass.; Lieut. Commander Dudley W. Morton, Miami, Fla.; Lieut. Commander Glynn R. Donaho, Normagee, Texas, and Lieut. Commander A. H. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sealed Letter for President Given to Davies by Stalin

MOSCOW, May 28 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, finished with his talks with Premier Joseph Stalin at the Kremlin, prepared last night to eave for Washington with a secret and sealed message for President Roosevelt in reply to the letter he delivered to Mr. Stalin last week.

At a farewell conference for newspaper correspondents he described his visits to the Kremlin as extremely pleasant.

"The answer to your inquiry whether I received a letter from Mr. Stalin to President Roosevelt is yes," Mr. Davies said in a statement to the correspondents. "I received it last night in the Kremlin. It is a sealed letter. Its contents are exclusively for our Commander in Chief, President Roosevelt. I will make no comment either directly or by inference as to what the letter contains."

Mr. Davies was a guest on May 26 of Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff at a luncheon observing the first anniversary of the Anglo-Soviet pact. Mr. Molotoff's statement that the pact would endure in peace as well as war, Mr. Davies told the correspondents, was "one of the most momentous statements for some time."

Mr. Davies praised Russian officials for the treatment he received throughout his visit. "Nothing could have been more kind or fine than the generous treatment I received from my old friends in the Soviet Government," he said.

Asked to discuss the military situation, Mr. Davies said:

"The general impression I get is that the Russians are confident but not aggressively so. They feel that a good stiff offensive is still left in the Germans, who must be taken seriously. But I find in all Russians great confidence in the morale of their soldiers.

"I feel," he added, "the end of the year will find the Red Army and the Soviet Government intact. Hitler can't do in 1943 what he couldn't do in 1941."

King Thanks Kalinin

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—King George VI, replying to salutations from President Kalinin on the anniversary of the British-Soviet Treaty, said today he shared the Russian's conviction that the pledged close collaboration of their Governments after the war would be "to the benefit not only of our two peoples, but of all freedom-loving nations."

The text of the King's message: "I thank you, Mr. President, for your warm message of greetings on the occasion of the first anniversary of the treaty of alliance between our two countries and I am deeply gratified to learn the feelings aroused among the Soviet people by the victory of British and Allied forces in North Africa correspond to the feelings with which my peoples received the news of the great feats of Soviet arms during the past year.

"I share your conviction that, whatever difficulties may lie ahead, Great Britain, the U. S. S. R., and the United States of America, together with other United Nations, will achieve victory over the enemy by our combined exertions and that close collaboration in the postwar world, to which we have pledged ourselves in our treaty, will be to the benefit not only of our two peoples but of all freedom-loving nations."

China's Communists

CHUNGKING, China, May 28 (AP)—The Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued a statement today indorsing Moscow's action in dissolving the Comintern as a move which would hasten the defeat of the Axis powers.

The statement also pledged that the Chinese Communists would "continue to be vanguards in the anti-Japanese war front and stand by the Chinese Government in the war of resistance until Japan and her Axis partners are defeated and construction of an independent, democratic China is completed."

Federal Aid Urged For Flooded Farms

ST. LOUIS, May 28 (AP)—Gov. Henry F. Schricker of Indiana demanded May 26 at an emergency conference that the Government provide needed men and materials to rehabilitate farms in the six flood-stricken states.

The conference was called by Food Administrator Chester C. Davies to correlate plans for prompt restoration of farm production in the 3,651,000 inundated acres of Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Indiana. All six Governors were invited, but only Governor Schricker attended personally. The others sent their agricultural officials.

"The sooner we get manpower and materials, the better we can help win the war," Governor Schricker said. "We will gladly welcome soldiers as farm workers—yes, even war prisoners if we can get them for farm work.

"Labor is the primary problem. If we can't get labor, we might just as well end this meeting and go home."

A Meaningful Handclasp

Associated Press Radiophoto

Davies Shakes Hand With Stalin

Joseph E. Davies, left, President Roosevelt's envoy, meets face to face Russian Premier Joseph Stalin.

Full Accord By Roosevelt And Churchill

Continued from Page 1

neously with the Washington conference Mr. Stalin announced dissolution of the Third International. These things fit together.

The discussions were global. This may be the chief distinguishing feature of the conference from the four preceding ones. Hitherto some pressing threat or major local campaign was under discussion. All evidence deduced from this conference is that the picture presented was not of one campaign or locality, but on the broadest scale of the whole global war.

Finally, the fifth meeting marks the landmark of the United Nations taking the offensive. A great victory has just been scored in North Africa, freeing a continent. Up to this point it has been the Axis' turn. From now on it is the Allies' turn. This is coupled with announcement by Mr. Churchill, in interviews here, that the Allies now have definite air ascendancy, that the weight of their armament and equipment definitely surpasses the Axis, and that the lead is growing daily. The submarine menace, while far from curbed, is being met more successfully, particularly in recent months. Aerial attack on Axis cities is reaching such ferocity that it really constitutes a new phase.

Closely Guarded Secrets

That is the background of the fifth Churchill-Roosevelt meeting. Its results will be front-page news in the days to come. Conclusions reached are closely guarded secrets and it is idle to speculate on them beyond the terms outlined above. But the turning point of this conference is indicated by recalling the earlier conferences and the compelling circumstances behind each.

Before America entered the war it was necessary to discuss Anglo-American co-operation in terms of the role Mr. Roosevelt was playing. In August, 1941, at sea, the Atlantic Charter was born.

America's entry into the war, following the Japanese attack, radically altered the situation. Mr. Churchill came promptly here by air.

In June, 1942, the Allies were on the defensive everywhere. Even during the Churchill visit to Washington, as he recalled frequently in happier mood on this journey, came word of the fall of Tobruk, handed to the Prime iMnister on a slip of paper by a sympathetic President. All during this meeting there were cries from Russia for a second front. It was the low point of the United Nations.

Freeing a Continent

The fourth meeting took Mr. Roosevelt to Africa. The Casablanca conference set plans for freeing a continent. The announcement of the meeting was broadcast over the world, and came as a sense of anticlimax to listeners who had expected some immediate word of victory. Like all of these conferences, however, the real news came after the conference. Tunisia fell. The pattern is expected to be the same after this, the fifth meeting.

To a degree, the earlier sessions were leading up to the present, the longest discussion of all; the most elaborate, the most comprehensive. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are optimistic men. They set each other off. At their various conferences and public appearances one dominant mood is evident. It is optimism. Never have the two men seemed more confident.

One other fact. Even the most skeptical reporter gathers that the two men are on close, friendly, cooperative terms; that they make a good team. There were gestures, tones of voice, ways of speech in their joint conference last week which unconsciously revealed their intimacy. Each man appears to respect and appreciate the other. It is one of the most encouraging phases of the whole affair.

Byrnes Task Is to Direct War Effort of Home Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Mr. James F. Byrnes, newly named head of the War Mobilization Committee, said he construed the new executive order as giving him responsibility "for the direction of the home front war effort and essential civilian supplies" subject only to the power of the President himself.

He agreed when a reporter suggested that the five-man war mobilization agency "is for advice, while you act."

Mr. Byrnes conceded under questioning that the new Office of War Mobilization bears a strong resemblance to the overall agencies urged by such congressional groups as the Truman Committee and the Kilgore group in the Senate and the House Tolan Committee.

He revealed plans to make an important radio speech at 7 p. m. E. W. T. Monday from his Spartanburg, S. C., home. It will concern production.

Mr. Brynes stressed that the new director of Economic Stabilization, Judge Fred M. Vinson, would have authority to decide differences between the WLB and the OPA and between OPA and the War Food Administration.

While the Office of War Mobilization will have the power of policy determination and the development of programs for every unit of the Government on the home front, Mr. Byrnes made it plain that the new super organization would not concern itself with such administrative details as the determination of actual prices. This function, he said, for example, will be handled by the Price Administrator.

Mr. Byrnes said the authority given him as War Mobilization Director was "entirely different" from his powers as Economic Stabilization Director, a post he is resigning to take up his new, expanded duties.

He said he hoped to call a meeting of the new War Mobilization Committee next week.

Mr. Byrnes said that in developing home front policies and governmental programs, the Committee would hold extended consultations with department and agency heads closely affected before arriving at any decisions.

He said the functions of the new organization "should save the President many burdens."

He then explained that OWM would be a place where the various Government agencies could be brought together without their taking their individual problems to the President for settlement.

Mr. Byrnes said the Committee would have nothing to do with specific controversies involving, say, the OPA, because the executive order delegated this task to the Economic Stabilization Director.

Mr. Byrnes will continue to keep his offices in the East Wing of the White House, but he said he did not think there would be room for Judge Vinson to have his offices there.

Mr. Byrnes was asked whether he had gone through the formality of resigning as OES Director. He said he already had received his appointment to his new post and that while he had prepared his resignation, it was not yet in Mr. Roosevelt's hands.

Byrnes Heads Super Cabinet In Reshuffle by President

Continued from Page 1

to carry out the programs developed, the policies established . . ."

This gives Mr. Roosevelt a free hand to deal with matters of foreign policy and the progress of the war, if he decides to devote himself primarily to the war front.

Full Power Given

Mr. Roosevelt furthermore warned other departments and agencies to heed the directives of Mr. Byrnes' new six-man home-front cabinet.

"It shall be the duty of all such agencies and departments," he declared, "to execute these directives, and to make the Office of War Mobilization such progress reports as may be required."

More than ever, it appeared that Mr. Byrnes had been given the job of Assistant President" on home front matters.

This is emphasized by the personal background and outlook of the six members.

Distinguishing feature for the body as a whole is its nonpartisan character.

Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Vinson are former Members of Congress, each with many friends in the Legislature, who have gone through a "sterilizing" period of judicial service separating them from political feuds.

Donald Nelson, formerly with Sears, Roebuck & Co., is a businessman not active politically.

Mr. Stimson and Mr. Knox are former Republicans.

This leaves Harry Hopkins, Mr. Roosevelt's close intimate, as a sort of personal representative on the agency. Mr. Hopkins' previous position as "Chairman of the Munitions Assignment Board" has been somewhat ambiguous, but this new appointment gives him a more formal part in the Government.

First congressional reaction to the announcement was favorable, but after many earlier reorganizations, a wait-and-see attitude was evident.

Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri of the War Effort Investigating Committee said his body had been pounding for such "an agency with centralized authority" and that "Byrnes is a very capable man to head such an agency."

Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York viewed the committee as "a War Cabinet corresponding with our peacetime Cabinet."

Nazis Exploit Bauxite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — A Nazi program for development of Croatia's aluminum industry will include exploitation of bauxite deposits of "extremely good raw material" by a German concern, the United States Department of Commerce learned recently through reports from Nazi sources. Factories are to be erected near the deposits, one of which is expected to have a capacity for treating ore at the rate of 100,000 tons a year. Dams and hydroelectric plants for generation of electric power will be constructed for the production of alumina and aluminum.

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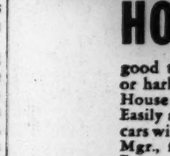

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Tourists Have Thrill of Horse-Drawn Vehicles

When automobiles and busses disappeared for the duration, Colorado enlisted "Dobbin" to transport sightseers to scenic spots in the Pikes Peak region. The Peak itself has a cog railway, but there are many more of nature's wonders to which the coaches can be driven. They are now operating on regular trips to such spots as Cave of the Winds, Ute Pass, to Broadmoor and Stratton Parks, to Will Rogers showplaces, to the Garden of the Gods, and up the historic mountain road to Cripple Creek, famous gold country of years ago.

Romance of the Stagecoach Comes Back to Colorado

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Time was rolled back half a century with the opening of the 1943 tourist season in the Pikes Peak region. Because of the ban on gasoline and rubber, the fleets of sight-seeing limousines and busses did not leave their garages, but instead the community blossomed out with horse-drawn stagecoaches and tallyhoes.

Frank Snell of the Pikes Peak Stage Lines spenf months getting together a lot of the old rigs and the horses to pull them. Each coach is drawn by four horses, because of the steep grades.

One of the coaches was purchased from John Cuneo of Chicago, who had bought it from the Samuel Insull estate. Another of the tallyhoes was owned by the Vanderbilt family. Grover Garland, California pioneer, formerly possessed another one. Still another came from the Lyons Pony Express Museum in Arcadia, Calif., and formerly belonged to I. W. Hellman, one of California's builders.

The horse-drawn coaches will not be used on Pikes Peak, where a cog railway operates. They will, however, tour the Garden of the Gods, Cave of the Winds, Cheyenne Mountain, Seven Falls, North Cheyenne Canyon, Manitou Springs, and other scenic spots.

Many of the first persons served were members of the armed forces. State officials rode during the first day, while scores of interested persons joined the procession on horseback.

OPA Controversy Hits Point Where Brown May Have to Act

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—A controversy between a Detroit advertising man and a former college professor apparently put Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown in the position today of deciding which one ought to depart from OPA and get another job.

A growing disagreement between Lou Maxon, deputy administrator in charge of information, and Dr. J. K. Galbraith, deputy in charge of price control over their respective authority, came to a head yesterday with an exchange of words that finally reached Mr. Brown's personal attention.

Mr. Maxon, demanding supervision over what he terms the "professors" in OPA, said he'd have to have complete control over policies and personnel or he'd quit on the spot. Mr. Galbraith, who taught at Princeton University and served under former Price Administrator Leon Henderson, said he'd get out if Mr. Maxon got what he wanted. Mr. Maxon thereupon told reporters he'd give Mr. Galbraith 15 minutes to pack if he had the chance.

Mr. Brown, without referring to personalities, told a press conference that his ranking advisers would have to get along or "I'll pick the one I think is best and let the other one go."

There, Mr. Brown said, he wanted to let the matter rest along with other reports of resignations current in OPA circles for days. Bluntly, the former U. S. Senator asserted that OPA could stand the resignations of seven or eight people, or even 50, but he took issue with what he called "absurd statements about a breakdown in OPA."

Behind the Maxon-Galbraith controversy, it was understood, was a fundamental question of administrative policies. Friends of Mr. Maxon said he was trying to install what he considered business-like methods, while Mr. Galbraith's associates contended that Mr. Maxon's methods would upset price control and bring on inflation.

Mr. Brown reiterated that he'd like to get OPA out of the never-a-dull-moment category—off the front pages—and insisted he was more interested in "getting the subsidy program working than in internal organization."

Monitor Wins Journalism School Medal

Continued from Page 1

tee among the United Nations in order to bring about such a conference as the one proposed.

"I believe we may properly call upon the American Society of Newspaper Editors to take the leadership in this matter. I believe we may properly urge this great Society—nonpartisan, high-minded, representative—to take advantage of this greatest of opportunities to promote and establish world-wide freedom of the press, and either to set up a special committee or to empower a standing committee to proceed at once to study means and methods to that end. Neglect of this opportunity or blindness to it at this juncture may cost the world dear."

Speaking following the Medalists' Day ceremonies, Mr. James declared the country should demand a plan to preserve the peace before voting in 1944.

One Plan

"When this war is over," he said, "there will go up from millions of hearts, just as there did a quarter of a century ago, the cry that it must not happen again. It will be the cry of peoples everywhere. The breadth of this sentiment in the United States is measured by the fact that there are now at work some 120 organizations pushing plans for postwar international cooperation to preserve the peace.

"Those organizations have perhaps fifty different plants. This means forty-nine too many plans. There is a pressing need for the centralization of American thought on one plan to bring about the crystallization of public opinion behind a program strong enough to resist the inevitable attack of isolationists and withstand this time the repetition of the campaign which wrecked the dreams of President Wilson, scuttled the League of Nations, and brought about another world war. The country should demand a plan before voting in 1944."

Mr. Canham will speak on "Newspapers and National Unity" at a meeting in the School of Journalism tonight.

Medals of honor for distinguished service in journalism usually are awarded by the School of Journalism during the annual Journalism Week. Because of transportation difficulties, Journalism Week will be observed this year by the publication of a book containing articles by leading newspapermen on "Journalism in War."

It was deemed advisable, however, to make the usual honor awards, and the Medalists' Day ceremonies were arranged.

Oxnam Sees Need Of Economic Change

CHICAGO, May 28 (AP)—G. Bromley Oxnam, Resident Methodist Bishop of the Boston area, said here that isolationism "is homicidal and suicidal in nature . . . and its alternative is world law and order, dedicated to the achievement of economic justice and racial brotherhood."

"Too many idealists are drawing blueprints for a thousand years hence," he declared. "A world state, federal union, and similar proposals are not within the realm of practical politics at the moment. We must move from the presently collaborating bodies of war to collaborating bodies of similar power in the peace . . . experimentally learning how to work together, and slowly evolving the institutions of world order."

Speaking before the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, Bishop Oxnam advocated "fundamental readjustments" in the economic order, saying that "we must move from competitive struggle to co-operative enterprise. The democratic principle must enter the economic life, and the standing of a man in the community of tomorrow must be based upon the service he has rendered, not upon the possesions he has acquired."

NWLB Grants First Raise On Living Costs

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—In its first award of a wage increase to correct "substandards of living" since President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" order, of April 8, the National War Labor Board yesterday ordered an average 10-cents-an-hour pay raise for 68 employees of the Everbest Engineering Corporation of New York.

The Board also ordered continuance of a union shop clause in the new contract, from which the industry members of the NWLB dissented.

The attitude of the industry members drew sharp criticism from Wayne L. Morse, public member of the Board. In a separate opinion on the union shop issue, Mr. Morse said of the industry members that "by taking the position that they will not vote for continuation of a union shop or a closed shop clause they become suspected of favoring an open shop movement."

[The industry members are Ruben B. Robinson, Cyrus Ching, and Frederick S. Fales.]

The position taken by the industry members in this case, Mr. Morse asserted, "subjects them to the charge that they seek to weaken unions."

The Board, in its majority opinion written by Vice-Chairman George W. Taylor, said the wage rates paid at Everbest were below the standard for similar work in similiar plans in the industry. It cited various comparative figures which showed differences ranging up to 38.4 cents an hour.

It directed that the distribution of the increase be reported back to the NWLB for final approval, and called for negotiations between the company and the union, the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America [Congress of Industrial Organizations], on the question of establishing an incentive system.

The starting rate at Everbest was increased from 35 cents an hour to 40 cents, with a step-up to 45 cents after 30 days.

Rights Bill Wins For Florida Women

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 28 (AP)—Representative Mary Lou Baker emerged victorious yesterday in her fight to have the Florida Legislature enact a bill giving married women equal rights with men in handling property and making contracts.

After the House earlier in the day refused by a tie vote, 39-39, to concur in a Senate amendment to her bill, it reconsidered and concurred by a vote of 46 to 37, completing legislative action on the measure, which apparently had been killed on various occasions.

The "Women's Emancipation Bill" was one of the main points in the legislative program of Miss Baker, only woman member of the Legislature.

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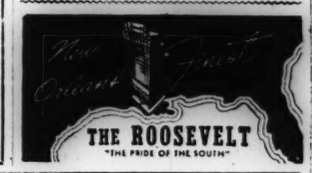

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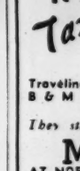

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The Home Forum

Is the Struggle Worth While?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IS THERE ANYONE who can look back on his experience and say that he is unable to remember a time when he had asked himself, "Is it any use to continue this struggle any longer?" Surely there are few to whom the wrong has not at times seemed so strong that the fight against it appeared doomed to failure. And yet how many times does the most hopeless condition dissolve, when faced with a continued determination and faith!

Characters in history whose lives have deeply affected the progress of mankind, men and women whose names stand today as symbols of sublime courage and resourcefulness, are those who have acted valiantly in times of stress, who have turned from wrong to right when the way seemed darkest. In one of the most critical hours of his campaign George Washington viewed conditions around him at Valley Forge and saw no hope, except in a power outside of himself. Turning to that power in prayer, turning to God, he gained the strength to continue the campaign and ultimately win the victory.

* * *

Christ Jesus felt a deep compassion for mankind. He was aware of the trials which beset human hearts. He knew the struggles, the sorrows, the disappointments, which sometimes bore down so heavily upon even the most consecrated of his followers. Yet, knowing also the power of the Christ, Truth, to heal all ills, he said to mankind, **"Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me."** And by way of explanation he added, **"In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you"** (John 14: 1, 2).

"Let not your heart be troubled." To the Christian Scientist, this statement is not only the statement of truth, but it is an injunction which needs to be obeyed. Why is this? It is because Christian Science teaches that all fear is baseless, unreal, and that the fearful one can be instructed out of his fear, and out of fear's effects. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, through her wholehearted acceptance of the inspired teachings of the Bible, and her pure desire to interpret these teachings, was able to teach others the unreality of evil. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 91), she gives this admonition to her followers: **"Let us rid ourselves of the belief that man is separated from God, and obey only the divine Principle, Life and Love."** And she adds, **"Here is the great point of departure for all true spiritual growth."**

The troubled spirit of mankind arises from the fear that something which is contrary to good is real and menacing. The basis of all Biblical teaching is the fundamental goodness of God's creation. In Genesis it is recorded, **"And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good"** (1:31). This being true, and both reason and revelation bear out that it is, belief in evil can have no real basis on which to build. Hence we see the wisdom and the practicality of Jesus' words **"Let not your heart be troubled."**

* * *

It will be freely admitted, however, that the simple admonition, "Fear not," is of little use to the troubled one. Jesus did not leave us with this admonition alone. To the extent that his age was able to understand his words, he explained to them the truths which would cancel their fear. He said, simply, **"In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you."** It was as much as to say, In God's creation there is an abode for each and every one of His children. There is a home in harmony for each one, a home not threatened by evil, because it is guarded by divine Love, a home where all that seems hurtful drops away; a home where it is understood that Life is God, and God is All.

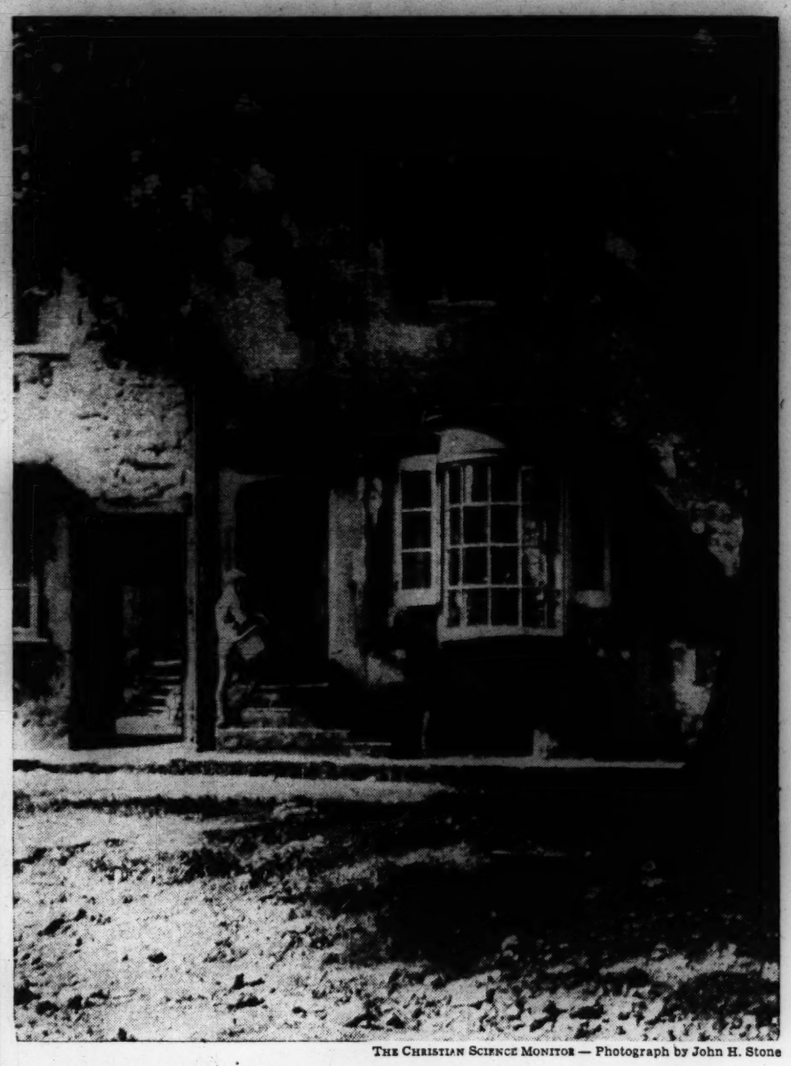
Jesus knew the way to meet and master evil. He knew how fear could be made to give place to peace and calmness. Mrs. Eddy, too, as she followed the Master, understood evil's unreality, and in her textbook, Science and Health, she gave mankind rules and directions by which all can prove its unreality.

* * *

When we know that there is a goal ahead of us, the attainment of which will rob fear of its basis, we do not regret the struggles we may have to make to reach that goal, however severe they may seem to our human sense of things. The only worth-while struggle is the dropping of what is false, and recognizing what is true. This can be a harmonious process, a simple letting go of what is untrue and an acceptance of what is true, much as the child drops his concept that two times two equals three, and happily sees that it always has equaled four.

Yes, the struggle against the belief in evil is always worth while. Each one must undertake it sooner or later, and as he goes forward in confident reliance on Truth, he is assured of victory.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John H. Stone

A PICTURESQUE HOUSE IN CHIPPING CAMPDEN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND

THE SENSE OF HARMONY which pervades the Cotswold villages is produced by a host of satisfying things. Those who do not trouble to analyze their feelings simply know that they are happy to be there; that their eyes look and are content; that something within them touches something without which soothes and rests. Those who seek a reason for their pleasure start with the obvious—the rare architecture, the rhythm and richness of line, the balance of proportion; the color accentuated by sunlight, the shadow paintings on roof and wall, the warm glow of flowers everywhere, within the little windows, behind low garden walls, peeping through blue passageways, clinging to tiles and porches. And from the obvious they go a step further and feel the movement of poetry, listen to a melody which only they can hear.

Wind

The element we live in,
The motion never seen,
How wonderfully stirs alive
A world inert with green!

It stains the grass with swiftness
And travels, never still,
To butter the trees silver
Upon a further hill.

ELIZABETH BOHM

Bird on the Wing

SOMETHING HAD HAPPENED on that lovely spring morning. Little Cricket felt the excitement in the air, even as she was swallowing the last grains of her breakfast rice. But she cleaned the bowl until it shone and put her small chopsticks back in their case as she had been taught to do. Carelessness makes confusion and, when all have their tasks, it is well that the least one should do her part.

But when she came out from behind the walled compound and started down the street toward school, her short legs began to skip and then to run, almost of themselves; for she saw on both sides of the beaten clay track the moving blue robes of children hurrying also, and all ahead of her. No one else was about. No one else at all. Not even the sandal-maker who always sat in his door, endlessly stitching on the padded soles that wore out so quickly now that there was no longer any leather. Of course, everyone else had gone to the fields and the road that was being built, farther up the valley.

* * *

But the schoolmaster had not gone as he sometimes did, giving them a holiday. This morning he stood before the gate, in a crowd of little girls and boys who had forgotten their manners and were all talking at once. As Little Cricket came up, she heard him speak above the hubbub.

"I said we would have no lessons, but I did not mean that you would be idle. You will follow me in good order to Liu's field. There is something there that you should see."

They would all have liked to run. Honorable Schoolmaster was very old and could not walk fast. But to rush on ahead of him would not be respectful. Only Chang's little dog raced up and down the track, as if it were a fit time for playing. Chang walked properly until they arrived at the edge of the field. After that nobody, not even Honorable Schoolmaster, could keep from running.

* * *

For Liu was there, and Liu's old mother, and Honorable Grandfather and the sandal-maker. Every soul in the village who could leave his work or his bed, all crowded about the great bird sitting motionless on the grass. And no one was afraid. Not even afraid of the stranger, although this man had blue eyes and tawny hair.

"Like the tiger," Chang whispered, pointing to the picture on the side of the metal thing.

"Yes," said Honorable Schoolmaster, "it is a Flying Tiger, not an enemy. He rides on the wind to help us against the evil ones, just as in ancient days the spirit of this fierce animal made us brave and able to resist and swallow up any who came to harm us."

Chang's voice was very shrill. "The Tiger Image!" he cried. "The Tiger Image the Captain brought to show to our fathers and our brothers the day he asked them to go with him. Is it the same as that one?"

"The same," Honorable Schoolmaster nodded, "and of the same meaning. He sh ed them the image to give them heart."

* * *

Chang crept forward and reached high above his head to touch the smooth wing with the tips of his fingers. Never had he been so bold before.

But Little Cricket was watching the stranger while he talked with Honorable Grandfather. He had a small thing of metal in his hand which he turned this way and that, so that Grandfather could see how and of what it was made. And presently Grandfather smiled and nodded and motioned the stranger back toward the village. The stranger said something to Liu before he followed. Little Cricket did not understand what, except that he waved them farther away from the great Tiger and drew a line on the grass which they should not pass.

What joy to have this stranger in the village! Little Cricket chirped happily to herself as she skipped along behind. But what would Honorable Grandfather do with the metal thing? It was, she thought, a little like some of those objects he made every day at the tiny forge where he used to shape lovely little figures of men and animals. But that had been years ago. Now, everything he made was packed into baskets and carried away, and no one knew for what they were used, only that the soldiers required them in great numbers.

* * *

Everybody gathered at the door to watch while Grandfather laid new charcoal on the smoldering fire and brought out his stock of steel bars. It was the same as every day, yet somehow different. He hammered and shaped and cut and hammered again, as always. For a long time. He measured and frowned and hammered again. But finally he stopped, put what he had made beside the other thing, and nodded.

They all went back to the field then. The stranger climbed into the machine while Honorable Grandfather looked through the door. And presently he laughed, as if he had never been happier in his life.

After that a wonder happened. The machine began to hum and then to roar. Liu helped in some strange way. The visitor shook his own hands high above his head and gave the children much chocolate before he closed the door. Honorable Grandfather made them all go to the edge of the field. And the great bird ran down almost to the road, turned, ran back and mounted into the air. They watched until they could see it no more.

* * *

Honorable Grandfather said that now he must return to his forge and work harder than ever. But, before he began, he called Little Cricket and showed her a silver amulet he had made many years ago, in the form of a little bird, enameled with the colors of the five virtues, uprightness, honesty, justice, fidelity and benevolence.

"It is the Phoenix," he said, "the Fêng-huang. The bird of peace. The bird that will never harm any living thing. No one has seen it for many years, but it used to nest in the gardens of good and wise emperors. Is it not beautiful?"

"Yes," said the Schoolmaster, who was listening. "And it will come again, certainly. Perhaps not soon, but it will come. It was so always, in ancient times. The Fêng-huang appears when right principles are about to prevail!"

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

For Summer

All I shall need for summer are a wall
Of hollyhocks (not so secure it keep
My friend outside my garden), one elm's deep
And emerald shade, a bee within a small
Corner of clover heaven, butterfly
And zephyr, and, from somewhere in its sky,
A song so lovely, note by silver note,
That I must doubt it fell from creature-throat.

ELAINE V. EMANS

Czy warta jest walka?

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

CZY ZNAJDUJE się człowiek któryby mógł spojrzyć na swoje doświadczenia i rzec że nie może spamiętać chwili gdy sam siebie nie zapytał, „Czy jest warto w dalszym ciągu prowadzić tą walkę?" Napewno jest wielu tych którym zdawało się czasami że zło jest tak silnem że walka przeciwko niemu wyglądała jakoby przeznaczona była na niepowodzenje. Jednakże ileż razy nawet najwięcej beznadziejny stosunek rozpada się gdy przedstawiony jest nieustannym zdecydowaniem i wiarą.

Osobistości w historji których życie głęboko wpłynęło na postęp ludzkości, mężczyźni i niewiasty których nazwiska stoją dzis jako symbole wzniosłej odwagi i pomysłowości, są ci którzy działali mężnie w czasach ucisku, którzy zwrócili się od zła do dobra gdy droga zdawała się najciemniejszą. W jednej z najwięcej przełomowych godzin swej kampanji, Jerzy Waszyngton rozpatrywał warunki naokoło siebie w Valley Forge, a przekonany był że nie było nadziei oprócz w mocy nazewnątrz samego siebie. Zwracając się do siły w modlitwę, zwracając się do Boga, zdobył on siły aby dalej prowadzić kampanję i ostatecznie zdobyć zwycięstwo.

Chrystus Jezus czuł głębokie współczucie dla ludzkości. Był on świadom prób które obciążały ludzkie serca. Znał on walki, troski, zawody, które czasem tak wielce uciemiężały nawet najwięcej poświęconych mu zwolenników. Jednakże, znając także i siłę Chrystusa, Prawdy, leczenia wszystkich chorób, rzekł on ludzkości, „Niechaj się nie trwoży serce wasze; wierzycie w Boga, i w mię wierzycie." A celem wyjaśnienia dodał on, „W domu Ojca mego wiele jest mieszkania; a jeźli nie, wżdybymci wam powiedział" (S. Jan 14:1, 2).

„Niechaj się nie trwoży serce wasze." Dla członka kościoła Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej oświadczenie to nie jest tylko orzeczeniem prawdy, lecz jest ono rozporządzeniem które powinno być posłuchane. Dlaczegóż jest tak? Jest to dlatego że Wiedza Chrześcijanska uczy nas że wszelka bojaźń jest bez podstawy, nieprawdziwa, i że bojaźliwy może oduczyć się swej bojaźni, jako i skutków bojaźni. Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, Mary Baker Eddy, przez jej całkowite przyjęcie natchnionych nauk Pisma Świętego, i jej czyste pragnienie wyjaśnienia tych nauk, zdołała nauczać drugich o nieprawdziwości zła. W "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego), str. 91, daje ona ten upominek swym zwolennikom: „Uwolnijmy się od wiary że człowiek jest odrębnym od Boga, i bądźmy posłuszni tylko boskiej Zasadzie, życiu i Miłości." Dodaje ona, „Oto jest wielki punkt oddalenia się dla wszystkiego prawdziwego duchownego wzrostu."

Zakłopotany duch ludzkości występuje z bojaźni że coś które jest przeciwnem dobru jest prawdziwem i groźnem. Podstawa wszystkiej nauki Pisma Świętego jest zasadnicza dobroć Boskiego tworu. W Genesis zapisanem jest, „I widział Bóg wszystko, co uczynił, a oto było bardzo dobre" (1:31). To będąc prawdą, a rozum jako i objawienie potwierdzają że tak jest, wiara w zło nie może mieć prawdziwej podstawy na której mogłaby budować. Stąd widzimy mądrość i praktyczność słów Jezusa, „Niechaj się nie trwoży serce wasze."

Jednak swobodnie można sobie przypuścić że proste upomnienie, „Nie trwóżcie się", jest nieużytecznem dla zakłopotanego. Jezus nie zostawił nas tylko z tem samem upomnieniem. Do tej miary do której czasy jego zdołały zrozumieć słowa jego wytłumaczył im prawdy któreby wykreśliły ich bojaźń. Powiedział on prosto, „W domu Ojca mego wiele jest mieszkania; a jeźli nie wżdybymci wam powiedział." Jest to jakby ktoś powiedział. W Boskim stworzeniu jest mieszkanie dla każdego jednego Jego dzieci. Jest dom w zgodności dla każdego, dom który nie jest grożonym przez zło bo jest on pilnowanym przez boską Miłość, dom gdzie wszystko które zdaje się szkodzące odpada; dom gdzie jest zrozumianem że życie jest Bóg, a Bóg jest Wszystkiem.

Jezus znał sposób napotkania i opanowania zła. Wiedział jak sprawić aby zło ulegało spokoju i ciszy. Mrs. Eddy także, gdy szła śladem Mistrza, rozumiała nieprawdziwość zła, i w jej podręczniku, Science and Health, podała ludzkości prawidła i zlecenia zapomocą których wszyscy mogą dowieść jego nieprawdziwość.

Gdy wiemy że jest przed nami cel którego dopięcie okradnie bojaźń całej podstawy, nie pożałujemy walk które będziemy musieli toczyć aby dopiąć tego celu, jakkolwiek ostre mogą się one wydawać naszym ludzkim odczuciom rzeczy. Jedyna wartościowa walka jest odrzucenie tego które jest nieprawdziwem i rozpoznaniem tego które jest prawdziwem. To może być proces zgodny, proste popuszczenie tego które jest nieprawdziwe i przybranie tego które jest prawdziwe, wielce w sposób małego dziecka gdy ono traci pojęcie że dwa razy dwa jest trzy a radośnie rozpoznaje że zawsze wynosiło cztery.

Tak, walka przeciwko wierze w zło jest zawsze wartościową. Każdy musi się podjąć jej czy prędzej czy później, a gdy postępuje w ufnem poleganiu na Prawdzie zapewniony jest zwycięstwa.

Wiadomości o pismach tyczących się Wiedzą Chrześcijańską są do nabycia u wydawcy—The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Flagon With Ivy

The flagon is French,
A silver alloy
Darkened with a pleasant tarnish.
As for the ivy
Curling from the flagon's mouth,
A month ago the spray was cut
From a vine close by the door:
The spray flourishes strangely.

ROGER CHALLIS

The Proper Groundwork for a Poet

IT IS OF COURSE IMPOSSIBLE to say just what setting and circumstances serve best for the making of a bard. Shakespeare was an Elizabethan village lad; Browning came of London gentry; Byron was a peer of the realm at ten years old. Robert Burns's origin was of the humblest. He saw his first gray glimmer of Scotch mist under the sagging roof of a cottage built of clay—so badly built, in fact, that part of it collapsed when the infant poet was only a week old, and he had to be hurried through the midnight storm to a place of shelter. From this inadequate home the family moved, seven years later, to the farm of Mount Oliphant, in the parish of Ayr. . . .

Their living was of the roughest, plainest kind. In these easier times it would be difficult for most of us to imagine the hardships of a peasant family's life at that period. There were days of hard labor for old and young, with scant relaxation; there was little to wear and less to eat. Sometimes the long, dark winter evenings were cheered only by the doubtful light of a peat fire. Even the simplest comforts and pleasures of the present day were scarcely dreamed of then.

But the boys and girls of the Burns family had two great blessings, at least—good parents and an earnest teacher. How much this environment had to do with Robert's subsequent glory is another thing that we have no means of knowing. Certainly it must have strongly influenced him in many ways.

Little is known of his mother except that she was "without any appearance of forwardness" and that she had an inexhaustible store of ballads and tales. But this was enough. A gentle, "unforward" mother who makes magic by a peat fire with old songs and stories—that is sufficient of itself to account for a poet. The father, William Burns—or Burness, as he spelled his name—was a man of strong, rugged character. In *The Cotter's Saturday Night*, that almost photographic study of life in a peasant's cottage, his son gives us an unforgettable picture of him.

Education was a passion with the Scots, and the elder Burns was determined that his children should have all the learning that he could possibly provide for them. In the little house at Mount Oliphant he taught them arithmetic by candlelight. . . .

Out of all this instruction, young Robert stored away in his memory those things which he knew by instinct were his own peculiar treasure—the stirring legends, the ringing ballads, the beat of rhythm and measure. As the summers went by, we find him repeating old hymns to himself in a kind of ecstasy; weaving verses for a girl partner in the harvest field; stealing off after the day's work to shed boyish tears over the heart-shaking story of William Wallace. . . .

It is said that the four years during which Robert Burns lived on the "cold and ungrateful" farm of Mossgiel were the most important years of his life. The farm was not too cold and ungrateful to yield him many a lovely inspiration. His pushing ploughshare turned up for him more than the mere stony soil. This is the period that gave us the poem to the April daisy and other unforgettable lyrics.—From "Robert Burns," by THOMAS L. DOYLE in his edition of Carlyle's "Essay on Burns." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

As to the Symbols in Indian Art

TRADITIONAL INDIAN ART can best be considered as *folk art* because it is always an inextricable part of all social, economic and ceremonial activities of a given society. It creates within a collectively established scope of forms and patterns, and always serves a definite utilitarian or spiritual purpose that is accepted by the entire group.

Among certain groups, such as the Pueblo, centuries of rigidly organized collective activities have produced sharply-defined collective concepts and art styles. Most subjects have prescribed conventionalized forms, and the same combinations of form elements occur over and over again with minor variations. In this type of culture the contribution of the individual artist is almost entirely limited to arrangement of patterns and to sensitive execution. . . .

Much has been said and more has been written about symbolism in Indian art. It is true that symbolism has always had an important part in Indian culture and in the formulation of Indian design styles. But it is often difficult to trace and is much misunderstood. The word *symbol* has always had a great appeal to buyers of Indian curios, who love to think that they can purchase a mystery and a half with every souvenir. This public demand for symbols has so overstimulated the fertile imagination of eager salesmen that today the word is frequently used as if it were a synonym for Indian design.

Actually, symbols were and still are used in most Indian civilizations both to convey abstract concepts and to record facts. In the first case they have, as a rule, the ceremonial content so often associated with the word, while in the latter case they simply represent a form of picture-writing. But the meaning of given symbols is hardly ever the same in different tribes and cannot be interpreted without a comprehensive knowledge of the circumstances under which they were used. In some tribes their meaning changes from family to family or even from individual to individual. . . . Many designs created originally as symbols have later on been widely used simply as decorative devices. . . .

In many tribes it is customary to give to specific designs names that are either descriptive or simply used as a means of identification. This custom has further obscured an already complicated problem, since it is frequently difficult to know if a word associated with a given design designates the design itself or refers to its symbolic content. —From "Indian Art of the United States," by FREDERIC H. DOUGLAS and RENE D'HARNONCOURT. (New York: The Museum of Modern Art.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

A Super-Casablanca for Secrecy, Right in Capital.....By Joseph C. Harsch

The White House statement which ended the latest Anglo-American staff conversations here sets almost an all-time high for telling nothing positive, detailed or concrete. There isn't a single word you can wedge the blade of speculation into unless you want to make something of the word "ended." The conversations "ended" with even less inclusion of the public, through the press, into the picture than at Casablanca—which Mr. Roosevelt touted so loudly as the perfect example of how a secret conference should be kept secret.

The fact is that one of the decisive conferences in the series at which Allied plans are made was held right in the middle of the City of Washington where there are about 500 newspapermen looking for "news" and where everyone knew it was going on, with identically as much military security as the famous Casablanca conference.

Perhaps the participants didn't have quite the same chummy feeling in an exclusive country club with no one to talk to but their own colleagues, but if that was a disadvantage it must have been a relatively slender one. In other words, it is difficult to find from a comparison of the two any serious foundation for Mr. Roosevelt's thesis that if you want an international conference to be a success you must hold it in some remote spot and kept the press and the public at super physical as well as figurative arm's length.

The press was kept at arm's length this time here without any fuss or feathers by the simple fact that the general public, the press, and even Congress, does not expect to be admitted to the inner policy meetings either of the White House or the combined joint chiefs of staff. They didn't have any special armed guards to do it. The regular, normal guards who keep the public out of those places did it. The outsiders stayed out without any of the feeling engendered over the Hot Springs food conference that they were being unfairly and improperly excluded from anything they had a right to know about. The whole affair was just absorbed, easily and naturally, into the machinery of Washington.

As for what went on inside the conference, there literaly has been no "leak." We quite honestly don't know—and of course have no business knowing. But there are things about it we know, and would have known just as well if it had been held in Siberia, or Timbuctoo. We know that the big issues this time were (1) by what means will Anglo-American military power be used in Europe this coming summer to relieve the terrific German pressure now concentrated on the Russian front, and (2) to what extent and how can more pressure be exerted on Japan without detracting from the European operations.

The first point involved a number of subordinate considerations. One of them was the estimate of the amount of damage which could be done to Germany by the mounting air attack. Another was the question of how much it would hurt Germany to land in Italy and establish air bases there. On the first point Mr. Churchill himself, at the one press conference he attended, made it perfectly clear that the air attack is an experiment which will be tried out to the full and the attacks which were going on, with relatively heavy losses, provided immediate tangible evidence. On the second point there are many and conflicting considerations—all well known in rough outline. A new one which crops up when you think in terms of relieving German pressure on Russia is the fact that Germany is depending heavily on Italian troops to hold the Balkans. There are almost as many Italian soldiers in the Balkans as in Italy itself. If Italy were knocked out of the war they would have to be replaced by Germans, and they could be found only on the Russian front.

The one thing we can assume with certainty is that the decisions on these points, and the estimates based on them, have been sufficient to impress Mr. Stalin in Moscow. There is no possible explanation of his benign geniality to Ambassador Joseph E. Davies other than the assumption that he knows what the Washington decisions and estimates are, and is satisfied with them. According to our "grapevine," Mr. Stalin's confidence in Anglo-American war plans has been completely transformed since the victory in Tunisia. That really impressed him. It chewed up more than 200,000 Axis soldiers, which is the kind of thing he thinks will win the war.

Obviously there must be an element in the plans for taking drastic action if the German Army should move in full strength against Russia this coming summer. One of the best guesses we have heard is that if Berlin provides the opportunity by committing the bulk of its Army in Russia then there will be an Anglo-American landing on the continent for the double purpose of capitalizing that opportunity and relieving the pressure on Russia. But if the German Army is employed with a new caution and rests more or less on the defensive, then the summer will be devoted largely to the process of "softening" Germany and in other respects preparing the way for the big landing in 1944.

As for the Far East. The public commitments have been made on the Burma campaign. But apparently that has not ruled out consideration of more immediate steps to strengthen the Allied position in China. The Burma campaign can't possibly begin before autumn. But nothing prevents the use of rapidly expanding Allied air power at once to increase our air strength inside China. Air power proponents believe that just as much good can be accomplished with a few hundred bombers in China supplied by air as can be accomplished over a much longer time over the Burma Road. That is the view of the Chennault group within the American ranks as opposed to the Stilwell group. Obviously a decision was made out of these conflicting views. If the Chennault group made its case successfully the results should begin to show up very soon in China.

The Country Speaks: New York

Hotels in the War Effort.....By Robert M. Hallett

Hotels have been intimately associated with the history and growth of New York, because this city, great port, retail terminal and mecca for sightseers, has always had a large transient population. Each era of the citys' past had one particular hotel which was "the" place to stop, the center of fashion, social affairs, of community activities.

In the first quarter of the nineteenth century the City Hotel ruled in lower Broadway. In the nex quarter century, it was the Astor House, a solid granite building just across Vesey Street from St. Paul's Chapel. In 1859, came the Fifth Avenue Hotel facing Madison Square, which was derided as "Amos R. Eno's folly" because it was "so far uptown."

After the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) visited there in 1860, however, it became internationally famous and, until its passing in 1909, it was headquarters of the Republican politicians who directed the destinies of the nation. Gen. Winfield Scott, Commodore Vanderbilt, and Edwin Booth were among the names that regularly appeared on its registry.

The old Waldorf came in 1898 and took the commanding position in the city, entertaining royalty, giving western wealth a taste of elegance hard to find in the still "Wild West," and dominating the social life of the city. Before this, a totel with 300 rooms was considered very large. The old Waldorf, witn nearly 1,000 guest rooms, heralded the advent of a new era.

At the turn of the century, the best hotels had heavy dust-gathering draperies, red plush and lavish gilding—decorations that still survive in the Murray Hill Hotel, which is to be torn down at the end of the war, and a few others remaining from the days of the great expansionist era.

Instead of modern luxurious bathrooms, the one out of seven patrons lucky enough to have a bath at all in New York hotels in the "old days" found heavy dark zinc tubs set in wood—like something out of "Life With Father.'

The firs' Waldorf-Astoria, as it later came to be known, set new standards for size and magnificence, followed by the scores of hotels constructed thereafter.

New York has grown to such a size and importance in the Nation and world that today one hotel cannot be the hub of all social life and important activities. Although the new Waldorf-Astoria still plays host to visiting royalty, diplomats, national leaders, national and international conventions and brilliant social affairs, many hotels, such as the Biltmore, the Commodore, the Pennsylvania, the Sherry Netherland, the Pierre, the Savoy Plaza, the Governor Clinton, Taft and the Roosevelt, and probably others, can also claim the same distinctions.

New York is a city of hotels, and if its 401 hostelries were transplanted in a group to any part of the world they would make a sizable city in themselves. These hotels have an assessed valuation of about $476,000,000, employ approximately 45,000 persons, maintain a total of 118,309 rooms in readiness for service and pay $14,000,000 in city realty taxes alone.

As a special service to men in the armed forces, the Hotel Association of New York operates a room registration bureau, listing all rooms available in hotels which report to it. This information is passed on to the City Defense Recreation Committee and other organizations which help find accommodations for servicemen.

A report also describes the part hotels are playing in the war effort—giving free use of public rooms for patriotic and war fund raising organizations, officers and servicemen's clubs and canteens, and activities and money raising for the American Red Cross, the United Service Organizations and other causes.

"Apart from its important position as a realty and tax asset, the New York hotel industry is playing a large part in New York's exceilent efforts toward ultimate victory over the Axis," the report says, showing that hotels here are today playing as big a part as have their predecessors throughout American history.

To Change the Subject:

Seeing the 'Menace' in Victory Gardening.....By Jessie Ash Arndt

This is not intended as subtle sabotage of victory gardens. It is merely a point that, at this point calls for pointing out. To come directly to the point, these victory gardens are in some respects a menace.

Such a general statement, I realize, needs substantiating. These is ample evidence to back it up, and I submit it for your consideration. But I warn you, I am merely presenting it. I know of no remedy.

Just three days ago, as I was walking [briskly] back to the office after luncheon, what should I see but two men, possibly a father and son, loitering in front of the window of a hardware store. What were they looking at? Nothing more nor less than garden tools. They were looking with the eagerness of small boys picking out baseball and bat. They were looking over the display, tool by tool, and figuring out just how many they could use.

Granted that we must have victory gardens, we must also have office and factory workers and they must be fed adequately, we are told. Now, one of two things was happening on that noon hour. [One customarily eats during this period.] Either some good man-hours were being lost at desk or machine, or two workers were going to return to their respective duties, hungry. They couldn't have had lunch and that long look at garden tools in the same 60 minutes.

Another bit of evidence is the potato shortage. They say it's because the Army needs what potatoes there are and that the new crop has not come in from the South. That may be all very well, but while the housewife is denied potatoes for her table, her husband can get them for his victory garden. Now isn't THAT a state of affairs? [Chorus of husbands off-stage: "Where! Where!"]

Then there is that faraway garden look in the eye of the office worker about the middle of the day. As he talks business, you will note his pencil idly tracing a neat little diagram on the clean sheet of paper or in the corner of the envelope before him. The pencil will mark off places for little paths between the rows and you will become aware that beets, onions, cabbages and radishes are growing up in black and white right before your eyes. There is every chance that you, too, have a victory garden. If you have, you might just as well pull down the old roll-top desk and leave arm-in-arm for your plots right then. It will be more profitable to dig in the gardens than to spend the rest of the day sitting around, talking about them—and of course that's just what will happen. Can't you see what this gardening is doing to business?

If there were only one or two victory gardeners in an office, they could be segregated and allowed to talk it out, but there are hundreds of them. Every time you turn around, you're liable to step on one. They have little gardens and big. One is putting his whole plot into tomatoes, another is growing an entire vegetable salad. Some are trying it for the first time. Others have entertaining tales to tell about gardening down on the farm when they were boys.

Of course some of the men—and women, too—talk as though this victory gardening were hard work, but they don't really think so. No, sir, they're just having a chance to do what they've wanted to do all along, but didn't have the courage to because everybody else was out speeding along the highways in motor cars, so they just naturally jointed the motor parade. But now, given their chance, it looks as though they might have been permanently converted into stay-at-home gardeners—that they would keep on gardening after the war, too. Just think what this would mean; our million-dollar highways crumbling into disuse because Mr. and Mrs. America preferred walking behind the plow to riding behind the automobile wheel.

As I explained in the first place, I am only bringing this to your attention. I have no remedy, but as you dig and spade and hoe, you might be thinking what a menace this old-fashioned, down-to-earth method of growing what you eat is to many cherished modes of modern life.

Montana Always Keeps Open House for Visitors

Banner year on farms and ranches seen in year's review — Taxes aid postwar program.

By Capt. Herbert B. Nichols
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Helena, Mont.

It may be spring by the calendar, but where the west is tough as its leather, woolly as its sheep, and free as its mineral wealth, the snows of last winter still grip the mountains. Deep snows promise abundant soil moisture for Montana's 43,000 farms and ranches covering 46,000,000 acres. 1943 promises to be a banner year for producers of Montana wheat, oats, corn, barley, flax, sugar beets, hay and beans.

Farm and ranch income is expected to be in the neighborhood of $200,000,000. Mining and lumbering will run higher than usual, to come a close second. The tourist trade, a big business in normal times, is doubtful. But whatever the transportation situation may be, the State always keeps open house. Already many persons formerly living in defense centers have come to Montana for the duration, thus making room in vital centers for the ever-growing horde of industrial war workers.

The biennial Legislature worked harder than several preceding sessions to go through an unusually heavy calendar.

According to State Senator E. G. Toomey, the one outstanding measure enacted by this year's Legislature was the Highway Debenture Act which submits to the voters a proposal to issue an $8,000,000 debenture to be supported by a six-cent tax on gasoline and a two-cent tax on diesel fuel per gallon. The money will be allocated for postwar improvement of public roads with some funds earmarked for current maintenance, at present a heavy burden. Previously there has been no tax on diesel fuel, despite the fact that large fleets of diesel trucks make heavy use of the highways and by no means pay their proportionate share of mainfenance costs. Montana's road crisscross a State more than 500 miles long and 300 wide. The whole economy and rural school system depend upon these highways.

Montana has long needed a new Juvenile Court law, one which will allow a judge to handle juvenile cases informally instead of on a criminal basis. Judge A. J. Horsky was very active this year in pushing this measure through. Now Montana has a law every bit as progressive, and in fact very similar, to that of Massachusetts.

Control of Water Rights

Upon the rivers and streams in the West depend the daily bread and butter of thousands of ranchers and farmers, consequently agreements between states controlilng water rights, are of paramount importance. Such an agreement between Wyoming, Montana, and North Dakota over control of the waters of the Missouri and Yellowstone systems was introduced, seeking to apportion the volume of flow in the states concerned among the users.

The state committees had agreed, but before the Montana Legislature acted, Wyoming had ratified the agreement, omitting from consideration two large tributaries, the Powder and Tongue Rivers. Consequently it was "no go" for either Montana or North Dakota. All three States however, have agreed to renegotiate before 1945.

A. H. Kruse, State Commissioner of Agriculture, sees improved farm conditions here this year, the result of new answers to old farm and ranch labor problems. The legislative subcommittee on farm labor likewise views the picture with optimism, crediting better coordination of effort among state and local war boards, Selective Service officials, Farm Security Administration, and the War Manpower Commission. New Selective Service rules which permit deferment of agricultural labor, alleviate the trouble experienced in 1942 when the year's sugar beet crop was saved from certain ruin by early cold, only through last-minute superhuman effort on the part of farmers aided by school children and imported Japanese and Italian labor from resettlement camps.

Increased Production

Improvement in the labor situation has likewise halted a dangerous inclination among dairy farmers to move their herds to the meat market, which would have resulted in wholesale slaughter of dairy cows. Throughout the west, cattlemen are seeking greater unity, toward the goal of increased production, even to the extent of a complete reorganization of federal war agencies with a tough boss and a master plan.

Despite the heavy snowfall this winter the State's bureau of agricultural economics reports the condition of cattle as about 96 per cent of the preceding 20-year average. This is due, says Jay G. Diamond, senior statistician of the bureau, to ample supplies of hay and feed grains providing heavy supplemental feedings, enabling stock to carry through the winter with a minimum of loss.

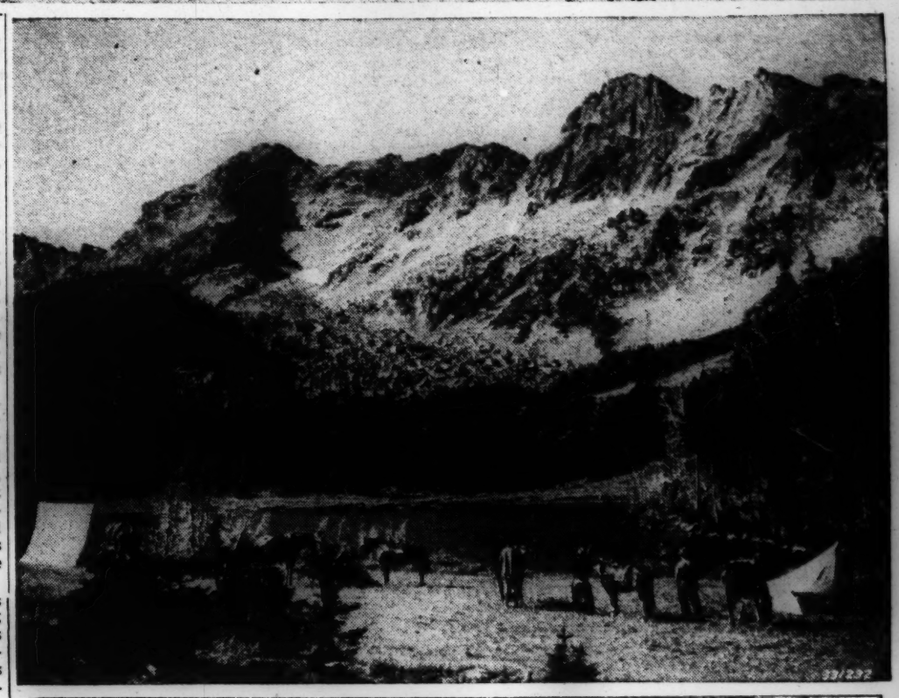
In hogs, Montana's production during 1942 was the largest ever recorded; 49 per cent greater than 1941. And this year promises to top 1942 to set an all-time record high.

In southern Montana the number of sheep on feed this past winter was down slightly from the 1941-42 level, but in the north, east, central and western feeding areas, the number was larger.

Mining of strategic ores, notably copper and lead, continues to accelerate, though not at the pace experts feel would be possible if the price level were higher. Many Montana miners haxe been drafted or have moved to West Coast defense industries where wages are higher. The price paid for Montana-mined copper, for example, is pegged at 12 cents a pound, whereas, a 17-cent price prevails in many other areas. An upward readjustment is under consideration and would seem to be in order, especially since Montana copper requires expensive equipment to mine and ore at great depths, particularly in Butte. Both management and labor are upset, since nothing in the present arrangement tends to hold miners in this state.

As in many other states, Montana's rapid increase in military personnel and the growth of new training centers has affected civilian business, entertainment, and social activities. Were it not for enthusiastic co-operation between military authorities and city, county and state activities the war effort would at times be hampered by many snags.

To assist the army, new roads have been built with local funds; temporary housing emergencies met through use of public buildings; entertainment features enormously expanded; extra transportation facilities made available, particularly by railroad and bus systems; local food supplies, often inadequate for the local population, shared; even new laws passed to protect servicemen from the effects of back-alley practices still persistent, from the not so distant frontier days when money was the only license needed.



Warner F. Clapp-Ralph A. Woolsey; United States Forest Service; Associated Press

Treasure Land of Craggy Mountain, Prosperous Farm and Broad Range

Top—A rare white bison, king of the bison herd on the United States National Bison Range near Arlee, Montana, is conspicuous among this row of Early Americans. Below them is a glimpse of one of Montana's many recreation areas—Mirror Lake, Gallatin National Forest. Shelby, Montana, seen next, is typical of these western towns spread out in orderly squares over a broad valley, their churches and modern school buildings standing out. In 20 years Shelby has grown from 500 to over 3,000. Bottom—The State is known for its sheep raising, vast flocks being pastured on grassy uplands and irrigated pasture.

Poll Favors Roosevelt If War Still On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—Almost two thirds — 64.8 per cent — of voters polled favor returning President Roosevelt to office next year if the war is still on, according to the Fortune Survey of Public Opinion, made public here today.

The survey, published in the June issue of Fortune magazine, finds that 59.2 per cent of those polled would oppose a fourth term if the war is over by Election Day; that 56.6 per cent would like to see the United States take an active part in a postwar international organization with a court and police force; that 72.8 per cent think the nation should plan to help other nations get on their feet by sending them money and materials after the war, and that 80 per cent think this country should try to work with Russia as an equal partner in fighting the war and working out the peace, although they do not think this will be easy.

In answer to the question, "If the war is still on by Election Day next year, would you favor or oppose the re-election of Roosevelt for another term?" 64.8 per cent responded affirmatively; 27.8 per cent negatively, and 7.4 said they did not know.

Should the war be over by that time, 59.2 per cent said they would oppose President Roosevelt's re-election; 33.3 would favor it, and 7.5 per cent did not know.

"The Fortune survey discloses that 70.4 per cent of the people think President has done a good job in running the war, compared with 21.2 per cent who called his handling of the war 'fair' and 4.1 per cent who said 'poor,'" the magazine said. "Fifty-six and two-tenths per cent all the job he has done on home problems good; 30.8 find it fair, while 11.1 per cent label it poor."

In regard to international questions, the survey reported that of those polled, 56.6 called for the United States to take an active part in international organization; 25.2 urged the nation to try to keep the world at peace but to make no definite agreements with other countries; 13 per cent were completely isolationist, and 5.2 per cent did not know.

Of those polled 36.9 per cent held that the United Nations should set up a council to rule Germany for 10 years or so after the war and eventually make it adopt a democratic government; 31.5 per cent called for the trial and execution of all leading Nazi officials; 27.2 wanted Germany to use all its available men, money and materials to rebuild damage done in other countries; 20.7 per cent were for an international government to rule Germany for 100 years, 13.2 per cent for doing nothing to Germany save seeing that it stays within its own borders; 11.2 per cent for carving Germany up and dividing it among some of the United Nations.

Beneš Meeting Stresses Soviet Ties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—Czechoslovakia's importance as a link between Russia and the west was emphasized last evening by the three principal speakers at a meeting held at Carnegie Hall in honor of Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of the Czech republic, when more than 3,000 persons heard Dr. Beneš, Elmer Davis, Chief of the Office of War Information, and Dorothy Thompson discuss the Atlantic Charter and Central Europe. The rest of Central Europe took a decidedly second place in favor of the statesman-hero of the evening and the republic he heads.

Newbold Morris, chairman of the Citizens' Committee and of the meeting, introduced Dr. Beneš as "the President of a people overrun, but unconquered." In delivering what was expected to be the final public speech of his present American visit—he leaves soon for Russia—Dr. Beneš said in part:

"In Czechoslovakia we have for 20 years worked for collaboration between the west and east of Europe. We feared collaboration between Germany and Russia. We wished to prepare the way for the evolution of Soviet policy toward world democracy and collaboration with the democracies.

"We believe that the collaboration with the Soviet Union in war will bring the United Nations into a peaceful and democratic postwar collaboration."

Among the "many mistakes" committed by the victorious Allies after World War 1, Dr. Beneš included the failure to invite Russia to Paris to participate in devising the permanent peace settlement.

Mr. Davis told the meeting that "it is the destiny of the Czechoslovak state to serve as the link between Russia and the west; a link both in understanding and, we all hope, in mutually beneficial collaboration, too."

"To this end—perhaps more than anything else—Dr. Beneš' life has been devoted," continued the Director of the OWI. "Long ago he proved it was possible for a democracy—even a small democracy—to collaborate with Communist Russia in international affairs, to the mutually useful end of collective security, without injuring the interests of any other democracy."

Miss Thompson said that Czechoslovakia has been successful in building a real bridge between Russia and the west, "not by compromise, but by sticking to principles in international agreements."

Thomas Masaryk, liberator and first President of Czechoslovakia, brought to his country from the New World the democratic ideals expressed by Jefferson and Wilson, she declared.

The program included songs by Thelma Votipka, Czech-born singer of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and a dramatic sketch, "The Long Name None Could Spell," by Norman Corwin, with music by Lyn Murray.

Dr. Beneš was received by Mayor La Guardia and other New York officials at City Hall today.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Laughter and Song Go Together In the Life of Bidu Sayao

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Bidu—Bidu—Bidu!" Say it "on the tip of the tongue" with the accent on the last syllable, and its birdlike sound seems to express the gay, light-hearted quality of the Metropolitan Opera's lovely Brazilian prima donna, Bidu Sayao.

Her real name is not Bidu, but Baldwina. "But what a terrific mouthful!" she exclaimed. "Even as a child I tossed it away, and everybody began calling me Bidu. Now it is Bidu forever. It is—how you call it?" She spread her hands in a gesture of despair and rolled her dark eyes. Then she hit on the word. "Ah!" she breathed, "nickername. That is how you say it? No, nickname!" She found the exact word with great satisfaction: we all breathed freely again, and life moved on.

"This year I have sung 24 performances at the Metropolitan Opera. It is a tremendous number for a leading singer to give; but you see they liked me." Her eyes danced with frank pleasure in her success. "They only engaged me for 12 performances, but they had to double my time. Five of them, too, were radiocast performances—four in a row, which is very happy for me. I sang 'Manon'—Oh, yes, I have a lovely costume for 'Manon' — 'Don Giovanni,' 'Barber of Seville,' 'Marriage of Figaro,' and 'La Traviata.' The radiocast operas thrilled me. I was so touched to think my people at home in Brazil could hear me.

"I Will Get the Voice"

"All the roles were so varied they gave me an opportunity for different techniques—lyric, coloratura, etc. But I like all my roles equally well, and haven't a favorite among them."

Bidu Sayao began taking singing lessons when she was 14, "though in South America," she explained, "that is like being 18. My mother wanted me to be a pianist, but I said, 'Mother, I can never become a pianist, but I assure you I shall become a great singer.'

"'But how can you become a great singer,' Mother protested, 'when you have no voice?'

"'I will get the voice,' I assured her."

In the meantime Bidu sang to the gramophone, and pedaled away diligently at the pianola. "My mother had one of these, and I loved to play it. We had a large number of records, and from these I learned my first repertoires."

Finding the indefatigable little Bidu in earnest about wanting to sing, her mother let her study with a Rumanian teacher in Rio de Janeiro, where they lived in a spacious house overlooking the bay.

Pin From Queen Marie

"She was a great teacher," Bidu recalled. "Afterward she took me to Rumania where I made my first public appearance before Queen Marie and the Rumanian court. Enesco was the conductor, and I sang with his orchestra. I was just 18. It was wonderful. Afterwards the Queen presented me with a pin which she took from her hat. Wait, let me show it to you." In a moment she returned with the exquisite little pin which Queen Marie had worn as Colonel of her regiment—a white enamel "M" surmounted by a finely executed gold crown. Bidu Sayao has many beautiful jewels; but she particularly treasures this gift.

"Brazil's Singing Ambassador," as President Vargas of Brazil calls Bidu Sayao, made her New York debut in the title role of Debussy's "Blessed Damozel," which she sang with the New York Philharmonic Symphony under Arturo Toscanini. The great maestro himself asked her to sing the performance. Almost immediately she was engaged by the Metropolitan where she has been bringing new brilliance to the many roles she has sung.

Army Calls for Arias

She is one of the most decorative figures in the Opera—slim, not too tall, with gay brown eyes, sleek red-brown hair. She wears her hair parted in the middle and brushed sleekly back from her forehead, seldom goes to a beauty parlor, and prefers to care for her own hair. "Those dryers in beauty parlors," are one of her aversions.

A great favorite with the boys in the armed forces, she gives many hours to singing for their pleasure. Thinking, at first, that the boys would like to hear a program of light music when she gave her first performance at the Stage Door Canteen, she worked hard over a group of popular songs. To her delight, the boys called for arias from the operas. Since that time, singing for them has been all joy.

Our good neighbor policy toward America has greatly improved our mutual understanding, Bidu Sayo believes. Whereas in years past South Americans turned to London and Paris for inspiration—particularly in fashions—they are now more and more finding pleasure in the clothes, perfumes, and music of the Americas. "I like it, too," she added impulsively. "I am coming to know all parts of the United States bit by bit, because concert tours take me from one state to the other. I love New York, too. You see I live here with my mother now—it is so difficult to get down to Brazil because of the war."

As she will tell you, Bidu is very much of a home body. Sometimes she goes into the kitchen and tries her hand at making Brazilian dishes that have wonderful names—"Fatias de Ceu" (Slices of Heaven), a fluffy egg pancake sprinkled with sugar and eaten cold, like cake; or a sweet egg and cocoanut dessert known as "Baba de Moca" (Maiden's Kiss). "But, remember," she admonished, "food must be eaten with leisure, with good friends, and good conversation. In Brazil we do not rush off to the theater or movies right after a meal."

Sewing, too, is a change from the stern work of learning new scores. Bidu is in the midst of making petit point seats for a group of chairs—two are finished. "I sew at them when I am on the train. It passes the time on long trips," she confided. "But traveling is a good pleasure here. It is so comfortable, and in all towns you have such very good hotels."

"What about the boys?" I asked. "Surely you must collect admirers wherever you go."

Her expression went a little blank for a moment, then a mischievous light twinkled in her eyes. She drew a long sigh. "Ah!" she said, comprehending, "You mean flirtings!" I nodded.

"Flirtings take time," she said quite seriously. "I am busy, and my mind is busy too. You fall in love—you forget everything. I am so happy because my heart is free. Later I will relax—and think about a husband!"

Bidu Sayao in costume for her role of Rosina in "The Barber of Seville." The Brazilian songbird has sung 24 performances at the Metropolitan this year.

Argentine Editor on Visit Here

By Mary Hornaday

Washington

Under the auspices of the Guggenheim Foundation, Señora Victoria Ocampo, Argentine editor and book publisher, has come to the United States to spend three months as a literary good-will ambassador.

Though she hails from the last-remaining "neutral" nation in South America, Señora Ocampo is as pro-United Nations as her cousin, Señora Ana Rosa de Martinez Guerrero, chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, and frequent visitor here.

In her present ambassadorship, however, Señora Ocampo says she will talk little about politics and much about literature. In Buenos Aires she is editor and essayist for Sur (South), a literary magazine. She also publishes books.

Need for Understanding

Giving the American people an understanding of Argentine literature is a more important job now than it was a few years back, Señora Ocampo explains, because much of the Spanish literature that formerly flourished in Madrid but was trampled down by the heel of Franco, has migrated to Buenos Aires and is being published there.

"In the last five or six years the book publishing business in Buenos Aires has grown fabuously," Señora Ocampo said in an interview given at her hotel suite in Washington. "The freedom that the New World offers writers is an outstanding factor."

To Plan Tour

From Washington, Señora Ocampo goes to New York to discuss her three-months tour with the Guggenheim officials. She expects to make most of her lectures at colleges and universities. Her talk will cover the beginnings of Argentine literature, including the nation's favorite poem "Martin Fierro" by Hernandez, story of a gaucho written in the last century, down to such modern poets as Borges, Lanuza, Girondo, Martinez Estrada and Erro. In the latter group also belongs the name of Señora Ocampo's sister, Silvina Ocampo, one of Argentina's foremost present-day poets.

Though she is an essayist herself, Señora Ocampo doubts that she will write anything about her visit to the United States—not right away, anyway.

"I am not a person to stay in a country three days and then try to write all about it."

Just the same, Señora Ocampo is noting some fit subjects for essays. The trees and taxicab drivers have impressed her greatly in Washington.

"I have never seen such trees in any city," she said. And the taxi drivers she found the most "simpatico" of any group of persons she met in her first few days in this country.

Señora Ocampo recalled that her great-grandfather had also been an emissary to this country, back in 1817. He came here officially as a representative of San Martin, the great Argentine liberator, to get the United States to acknowledge the independence of the Rio de la Plata states.

He saw Président Monroe and wrote many letters back home about his experiences in the United States.

"It took him 59 days to get here by sailing vessel," Señora Ocampo said. "I came in five by plane."

Though she did not come to the United States to talk politics, Señora Ocampo tells those who ask her that the great majority of people in Argentina are pro-United Nations despite the neutral position taken by the government. She thinks there may be a change in that when a new President is elected at the end of the year.

Check Your Equipment, Get Ready For the Canning Job Ahead

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Today's article begins a series of three, designed to supplement information to be found on Home Canning in all reliable cook books.*

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rationing spells the necessity for home canning—canning of products high in food value and ration points.

First, comes the question of equipment. And the War Production Board has taken steps to assure American housewives an adequate amount for putting up the products of their Victory gardens.

Expecting a record-breaking home-canning season because of rationing and the vital need for the preservation of all food produced, WPB has taken action to see that there are plenty of glass jars, plenty of rubber rings, and covers to seal those jars.

In addition, the supply of pressure cookers has been doubled, to make it safe to process such non-acid foods as corn, spinach, beans, poultry, and meat. Twice as many will be produced this year as last—275,000—but even these are not expected to be enough to meet this year's needs. Once again, Uncle Sam advocates community sharing of pressure cookers to be sure there will be enough.

Jar Situation Good

Here's how the jar picture looks: There will be plenty of glass jars, though thrifty housewives can help the picture further by saving for re-use glass jars in which commercially canned foods are bought.

Supplies of closures and lids will be adequate, too. Among other things a new type of closure, manufactured in quantity for the first time, is available. It is a three piece unit—a tough, heat-resistant glass lid; a rubber ring, making a snug, sanitary seal at the mouth of the jar; and a metal screw band to hold the lid in place during the processing.

After the food has been processed and cooled, the metal band may be removed and used on the next day's canning. Both metal bands and glass lids may be kept for use year after year. Actually, the new type of closure, from a long-term point of view, is more economical than the other.

If you use this new type of closure—and it will fit any standard home-canning jar as well as commercial pack screw-top jars with the same thread and mouth size—here are the steps:

The first step in sealing a jar is to fit the wet, sterilized rubber ring around the projection on the underside of the glass lid, also sterilized.

To allow expanding air inside the jar to escape during processing, the screw band should be turned as far as it will go and then turned back about a quarter of a turn. Immediately, after processing, the screw band must be made as tight as possible to insure a perfect seal.

The jar is then set aside, in an upright position, to cool.

After about 12 hours, when the jars have cooled thoroughly, the screw bands may be removed permanently. Glass lid and rubber ring provide a complete seal. There is no danger of food spoilage if directions have been followed explicitly. To play safe, however, as in sealing with other types of closures, it is advisable to test for leakage by grasping the jar around the bottom and tilting it slightly.

Sealed jars should be stored on shelves and left there until their contents are wanted for the table. Shifting jars more often than is necessary may cause dislocation of lids and consequent leakage.

Although about 634,000,000 of these closures will be manufactured this year, one of the most familiar types, the heavy zinc, glass-lined cap for mason jars, will not be.

And, though the picture looks encouraging, "waste not, want not" is still a good axiom. Here are four points for all home canners to remember about equipment:

1. Buy only the closures, rings, and jars you actually need.
2. If you buy closures new to you, carefully follow directions.
3. Share excess supplies with your neighbor or return them to the store.
4. Take good care of your supply. Guard against rust and denting in storage.

If there is a community cannery in your town, you may, of course, want to use tin cans. And here's advice from the canning experts—save all your metal cans in sizes No. 1, 2, and 3. If they are not rusty, they can be reflanged at your community cannery. New tops are all you will need to buy. Use these reclaimed cans for tomatoes and acid fruits.

To locate your nearest community cannery, contact the agricultural extension division of your state university or ask local home economics teachers.

Must Be No Waste

So much for the equipment round-up picture. There can be no mistakes—no waste this year, so start now to check on all of the essentials. Take enough time to get everything ready so when your garden products are ready to harvest there will be no last minute rush.

If you can find it, buy any equipment you will need—buy it now. Canning equipment is already on the market in most places.

Check, replace, and repair all broken equipment.

Make plans with your neighbors to use facilities you lack.

Read all available information on processing foods. Get free bulletins from the agricultural extension service of your state university. Or send for "Home Canning of Fruits, Vegetables, and Meats," Farmers' Bulletin No. 1762, Division of Publications, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Get all supplies, such as salt, spices, sirup, etc. Apply for your sugar ration (more about this in the next canning article).

Prepare a cool, dry place to store the cans.

[Editor's Note: Announcing that the War Production Board has begun allocating materials for the production of another 125,000 pressure cookers of types suitable for home canning, the Consumers' Durable Goods Division said that total production of these utensils during 1943—about 275,000—would exceed the output of any previous year. Due to great demand for the cookers, they are being rationed. A purchase certificate is required of the consumer when buying. Each certificate is issued on the basis of probable output of canned food from the cooker.]

Young Musician Puts Her Talent to Work

By Amy Lee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Give Your Child a Chance With Music! The Campgaw Music School, in co-operation with your local school, takes pleasure in announcing the formation of classes for all those who are interested in playing a band instrument with a view toward building up a school band."

So read the announcement bringing musical opportunity to children attending schools in and near Campgaw, New Jersey, where there are no regular school bands—bringing that opportunity through the enterprise of an 18-year-old girl.

"The Campgaw Music School" is the name this girl, Carol Weissbuch, has given her project. A student at the Julliard Institute of Musical Art, and member of the National Orchestral Association, she saw in the Weissbuch 10-acre farm at Campgaw and her own musical experience a combination for providing more music to more young people.

"Said" and "Done" Are One

Said Carol: "Why not have a music-and-play school here?" And the time between Carol's "Said" and Carol's "Done" was practically none. From various sized-and-shaped harmonicas, tackled at four, she progressed to piano lessons with her musician-mother. By the time she reached Ponce de Leon High School in Coral Gables, Florida, she was playing a trumpet. There she became a member of the band, furthering her musicianship under Band Director Carl W. Fein, and teaching some of the beginners in the various band instruments.

So, with this experience, and with the invaluable help of her mother ("I couldn't have done it without her"), the Campgaw Music School took form last summer. Carol sent out 5,000 announcements, made personal appearances at schools round about. Despite looming transportation problems, her idea clicked, and 14 youngsters, between six and 14 years, came every morning for six weeks to the Weissbuch acres, to sing and toot horns and jostle piano keys and learn theory and ear-training—and take pony rides and play games, too.

Garage Is Studio

"We had our garage turned into an outdoor studio," says Carol, "—the cars spent the summer in the field—and our 10-acre farm made a good playground."

Last fall, Carol planned to organize an adult community band, but transportation difficulties by that time forced postponement of the idea. "So I turned back to the children," she says, "and have organized classes in two of the local schools for beginners in band instruments. Finances make it very hard for the majority to purchase instruments,"—and because of the added problem of constantly diminishing instrument stocks, due to wartime restrictions on their manufacture, most of Carol's young musicians are learning music on small instruments known as tonettes and symphonettes. After they learn to play single notes, and read, Carol teaches them simple harmonies and then a few simple band numbers.

She wants "very much to keep going this summer, but what transportation is available is so meager that it's almost impossible." But, who knows, maybe there will be a way.

Career Women Tell You How

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Successful Women," by Isabella Taves. E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York. $2.50.

How 32 outstanding women achieved success in various fields and their experience-tested advice to other women who are working to reach the same kind of interesting positions and higher pay, form the stimulating chapters of "Successful Women, and How They Attained Success," by Isabella Taves. (E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., $2.50.)

Margaret Bourke - White, star photographer for Life Magazine, suggests that a careerist must enjoy working hard so much that it ceases to be hard work. Advice to trust your own abilities completely and never copy another person's efforts comes from Valentina, famous designer of individualistic dresses. Sara Pennoyer, Vice-President and Sales Promotion Manager of Bonwit Teller's, tells aspirants to success to get as good an education as they can. However, she adds, "A degree is only useful to you if your fellow workers wouldn't guess you had it."

Similar valuable tips designed to smooth the paths of business women are given by Dorothy Shaver, First Vice-President of Lord and Taylor's, Judge Dorothy Kenyon of New York, Mary Barber, food consultant to the Secretary of War, and other top-flight career women who are interviewed by Miss Taves.

Business women already entered upon their chosen careers and young girls who are eagerly investigating different types of work will equally find this book helpful and inspiring.—Z. G.

North Africa: Strategic Asset But Still Economic Liability

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Strategically the Allied victory in North Africa has been an enormous asset. Economically, North Africa still constitutes a liability for the Allies.

They have to feed a numerous population plundered by the Axis and to reorganize a production and communication system which has greatly disintegrated during the last two years. When the difficult task of reconstruction has been accomplished, North Africa is likely to become self-sufficient in food supply and to provide important raw materials for the Allied war effort.

Eve of Upswing

For the first time in history, the entire northern shore of the dark continent is under American-British-French domination and it will not only be possible to stimulate production in French North Africa but to link the economy of the French colonial empire to that of Egypt, and of the Near East. If the expulsion of the Axis from Africa is definitive—and that is more than probable—North Africa will be turned into a strong bastion of the United Nations. The North African economy is on the eve of a tremendous upswing.

Today, the Allies are slowly overcoming the difficult problems of North African food supply. On April 19, 1943, Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. announced that in the first four months of Allied occupation 126,184 tons of American food, clothing and other necessities have been sent to the civil population of North Africa. Moreover, the British shipped more than 350,000 tons of coal to supply railroads, industries, and civilian homes with fuel. The most important items on the American shipping list were textiles, flour, sugar, and clothing.

Consequently to the arrival of Allied goods, the strained food situation, and the shortage of manufactured goods in North Africa have been somewhat improved but are still far from being satisfactory.

No Meat

Some days ago, all butcher shops in Algiers had to close because no meat was available. In remote parts of the country, the shortage of vital goods is still acute, due to the lack of transportation facilities. The task of the Allied supply organizations has been greatly extended by the occupation of Tunisia.

The Tunisian population has been so thoroughly plundered by the Axis armies that—in order to prevent actual starvation—the Allies had to rush food, and other vital goods to Tunis, and to other newly occupied urban centers. The British, moreover, have to supply the former Italian colonies of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica which were always dependent on food imports.

Although the systematic exploitation of North Africa by the Axis has caused a very real shortage of vital goods, it appears that large quantities of food have been hoarded by North African farmers who refused to sell their products against devaluated Francs.

If the lack of cereals can be explained by increased exports to Metropolitan France before the Allied invasion and by the unfavorable crop of 1942, it is less understandable that no sufficient quantities of meat are available.

Strong Spring Rains

French North Africa has always been a meat producing and exporting country. It is very likely that when the Allies succeed in sending larger quantities of manufactured goods to North Africa to be sold to the civilian population, so far scarce food stuffs will make a sudden reappearance on the market.

The North African food situation will definitely improve, if—despite the battle for North Africa—farming activity has continued and good results of the 1943 crop have been secured. Strong spring rains have hampered military operations but are likely to have improved crop prospects. In normal times, French North Africa—besides numerous other foodstuffs such as oil, fruits, vegetables—produces 3,000,000 tons of wheat, and many other cereals. This quantity is sufficient to feed the native population and to provide an export surplus of almost 1,000,000 tons.

Economic activity in North Africa had been greatly disturbed by the quasi-breakdown of the transportation system. It appears, however, that in recent months the Allied supply services headed by Maj. Gen. Humphrey M. Gale have worked with extraordinary efficiency. The achievements of the Allied supply services have not only been one of the main reasons for Allied military successes in Tunisia but they will in the future facilitate economic recovery in North Africa. According to reports from Algiers, the vital railroad from Casablanca to Tunis and Bizerte along the Mediterranean shore has been completely reorganized, more than one hundred locomotives and several hundreds of freight cars having been imported from the United States and from Great Britain. The railroad, in its entire length, which had been partly destroyed by the Axis, will be reopened at the end of this month. French North Africa had a fairly good road and highway system, but it was not prepared for the heavy strain of Allied military traffic.

Today, most of these roads have been refitted and new highways have been built. Reorganization of coastal shipping by the Allies has helped to ease the ever-growing strain on land transportation.

Ocean of Petrol"

Transportation and industrial activity in North Africa are depending on sufficient fuel imports. Although some coal is found in Algiers and Morocco (about 200,000 tons output a year), more than 1,000,000 tons of coal and 500,000 tons of petroleum products have to be imported in normal times. So far military operations necessitated an "ocean of petrol" but the opening of the Mediterranean route will ease the Allied shipping problem, and a larger part of fuel shipments to North Africa will probably be available for civilian consumption.

Shipment of consumers' goods from the Anglo-Saxon countries could possibly be reduced if an economic junction between French North Africa and the countries of the Near East were to be achieved. Egypt, for instance, is a great producer of cotton goods and of sugar, which are among the most important items on the American shipping list to North Africa. Moreover, Palestine and Turkey produce many manufactured articles. If the Mediterranean Sea is definitively opened to Allied shipping, part of the North African supply could be sent from the Near East. It is, moreover, reported that the British have prolonged the Egyptian railroad which ended at Mersah Matruh to Bengasi (Cyrenaica) and that construction is to be pushed on until the terminus of the Tripolitanian railway at Homs will be reached. Allied occupation of North Africa may bring about creation of a unified communication system along the Mediterranean shore of Africa.

Cloak Industry Union Signs Workers' Pension Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—Manufacturers and the union in the cloak industry here have signed an agreement under which workers will be pensioned at $600 a year if they elect to retire at the age of 65 years or more, it was announced here today.

Israel Feinberg, General Manager of the Cloakmakers' Union, affiliate of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, announced the unprecedented agreement signed with the Industrial Council of Cloak and Suit Manufacturers, the Merchant Ladies Garment Association and the Infants and Children's Coat Association. The five-year contract, which goes into effect on June 1, includes no other social security provisions. Approval by the remaining employers in the industry was confidently predicted by union spokesmen.

Manufacturers will contribute 3 per cent of their weekly pay rolls to a fund to provide pensions for workers who have reached the age of 65 years or more and who want to retire. The plan covers 35,000 workers, of whom 5,000 are expected to be eligible for retirement within the next few years. The total annual amount contributed by employers will reach about $2,000,000, it was said.

Employers' contributions will begin on Jan. 1, 1944, and the fund is expected to begin functioning within three years, as soon as a specified reserve fund is accumulated.

The fund will be administered by a commission consisting of an equal number of employers and employees, with three additional members representing the public. Details of the administrative machinery wil lbe worked out by the commisison when it is set up.

The retirement clause was the only major change in the new contract over the old agreement. It also provides for readjustment of wages in the event of further rises in the cost of living or a change in the National War Labor Board's "Little Steel" wage formula.

"In view of the fact that the present Social Security Act is totally inadequate and does not provide a sufficient pension for any worker to retire and to be able to live in any measure of decency, the newly created old age retirement fund in our industry will supplement the existing Federal pension by paying to each worker so retired the sum of $600 a year for the balance of his natural life," Mr. Feinberg said.

"The establishment of the fund marks the recognition by the cloak and suit industry, an important segment of the ladies' garment industry, of its obligation to our workers, who have spent their lives in building this industry and who will, under the provisions of the plan be secured in their old age."

Easing of Radio Training Indorsed

WASHINGTON, May 28 — The House Merchant Marine Committee May 27 approved a bill (HR 2750) extending for the duration of the war the emergency authority of the Federal Communications Commission to suspend or modify the six months' experience requirements for merchant marine radio operators on ships carrying a single operator.

The emergency authority originally granted July 8, 1941, would expire June 30 unless extended.

No opposition was expressed today to the extension of the emergency authority which was vigorously opposed two years ago by the American Communications Association, CIO Marine Radio Operators Union.

FREE! 83 RECIPES FOR WARTIME MENUS

For exciting variety in your wartime menus, remember there's nothing that captivates the taste like a good salad! But a good salad depends on a good dressing. And French Dressing is everybody's favorite! But please don't, *don't* use an ordinary oil! French Dressing is not genuine without real olive oil. Be sure to get Pompeian Olive Oil—the virgin pure first press of hand-picked sun-mellowed Mediterranean olives. You really don't know how wonderful olive oil can be until you get Pompeian! Get this new idea-packed recipe book now and find out how to make ordinary foods extraordinary!

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Please send me new recipe book, "So You're Going to Serve a Salad!"

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FINGER GRIP Handy RAT TAIL COMB 10¢

This Finger Grip Comb is strong and versatile. You can comb and curl without laying down your comb—it swings on your finger.

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How to make a Flavorable Impression!

Good looks get votes—and so do good cooks. Take a tip from a gal who almost missed the boat!

What to do—with seven hungry hyenas on a Saturday night? How to take over for a family used to a properly balanced diet?

All I knew about the kitchen was the dirty-dish department. But a girl has to learn sometime—and I learned. One of the first rules, I discovered, is that food must *taste* good.

I found out what a help to a cook Burnett's Vanilla Extract can be. . . . Because it's pure—flavor-perfect—made from the finest vanilla beans. Now I rate an A in Appetite Appeal. Even the family is impressed!

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NEW — for teen-ager (and others!) a special cookbook called *"What's Cooking?"* — Hints on how to get to anybody's heart — by way of flavor. Twenty gay pages full of timely suggestions to help you feed your family and friends. Write to Barbara Blair, Dept. C-2, Joseph Burnett Company, [illegible] D Street, Boston, Mass.

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*Total Substitute for Home Made Beef Bouillon

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,006,000
Previous day's sales 1,468,440
1943 volume to date 146,204,854
1942 volume to date 44,150,373

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	51.6	Prv. day	51.5
Month ago	49.2	Year ago	34.6
1943 high	51.5	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
Acme Sti (3)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
Adams Exp (.45e)	9	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Air Reduction (2a)	10	48¼	47½	48	+1
Ala & Vicks 6	† 10	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	42	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf xw	2	20¾	20½	20¾	— ⅛
Allegh pf 5.50ww	8	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	
Allegh Lud $ .35g	32	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ⅔e	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	9	162	161¾	162	+ ¼
Allied Mills (1½g)	77	25¼	24	25⅛	+1
Allied Strs (.45g)	21	13½	13¼	13¼	
Allied St pf (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	13	36⅝	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (1½g)	⁴2	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
Amal Leather		2	2	2	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	2	85	85	85	+ ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	4	29⅜	29¼	29¼	
Am Airlines 1½e	6	67¼	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅛
Am Bank Note ½eg	3	16½	16	16	— ¾
Am Bosch (¼e)	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh ¼eg	9	40	39	40	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	9	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	10	83¼	82¾	83¼	
Am Can pf (7)	†190	177½	176	176½	+1¼
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	12	44¼	43¾	44	— ¼
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	5	78¼	78	78	— ½
Am Ch & Cable 1g	2	23¼	23¼	23¾	— ¼
Am Cryst Sug ½eg	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Am Distill	2	27	27	27	
Am Encaus Tiling	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Am Export L (1g)	⁴13	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¾
Am & For Pow	67	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Am & F P 2pf	15	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ⅔eg	3	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	3	4¼	4	4	— ¼
Am Home Pr 2.40	9	68¾	68	68¾	+ ⅛
Am Ice	10	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	
Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	50	49½	49¾	+1¼
Am Internat ⅓eo	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .30g	1	6	6	6	
Am Locomotive	26	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
Am Loco pf 1¾ak	2	104	104	104	+ ½
Am M&Fdy (1.40g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Am M & Met ⅛ag	12	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	7	26¼	25¾	26¼	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	†340	31½	31¼	31½	
Am Pow & Lt	14	3½	3¼	3⅜	
Am P & L $5 pf	9	29½	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	6	32⅜	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
Am Rad & St .30g	49	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40g	7	14¾	14⅜	14¾	
Am RM pf 4½	†280	65⅞	65½	65¾	+ ¼
Am Seating (1e)	2	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	†170	32	32	32	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	11	43¼	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7	†180	152	151½	152	+ ¾
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	1	43	43	43	
Am Sti Fdrs (1g)	17	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	5	16⅜	16¾	16⅜	
Am Sug Ref 1½eg	3	31½	31	31½	+ ⅜
Am Sug pf (7)	2	111	110½	111	+1
Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	154⅞	153⅞	154⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	57¾	57⅜	57¾	+ ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	11	58⅜	58	58¼	+ ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	† 30	139¾	139	139¾	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½eg	8	10½	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	8	42¾	41⅞	42	— ⅛
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	118¾	118¾	118¾	
Am Wat Wks	23	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	11	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
Am Z pr pf 2½ak	3	54	53½	54	+2
Anaconda (3½g)	34	29⅜	29	29¼	— ⅛
Anac W&C 4½eg	† 50	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ½
Anchor H Gl .15g	1	20½	20½	20½	
Armour Del pf (7)	17	109¾	108½	109¾	+1¼
Armi III	38	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Armi III pr pf	3	60¼	59½	59½	—1½
Armstrong Ck ½eg	9	37½	37¼	37½	+ ½
Assd Dry Gds ½eg	16	11¾	11¼	11¾	
Assd DG 1pf 6	⁴ 40	85¾	85¾	85¾	
Assd DG 2pf 7	†150	81½	80½	81½	+1½
Assoc Inv pf 5	† 30	104½	104¼	104¼	— ¼
Atch T & S F 3g	22	57¼	56¾	57¼	+ ⅜
Atch T & S F pf 5	8	86	85	86	+1
Atl Cst Line 1½eg	16	37¼	36⅝	37⅛	
Atl Refining .30g	65	28	27½	27½	— ¼
Atl Refin pf 4	†930	109¾	109¼	109¼	
Atlas Corp ¼ag	7	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	52⅞	52¾	52⅞	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½eg	10	62½	62½	62½	+ ¼
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 20	119	119	119	— ½
Austin Nichols	49	5¼	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Aust Nich pr A	† 10	56¾	53¾	54½	+3
Aviation Corp .10g	22	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct (1e)	114	19⅝	19¼	19½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	22	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	
Balt & Ohio pf	4	13¾	13½	13⅝	
Bangor & Ar	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Brg&Ar pf2½ak	⁴ 74	56½	56	56	—1
Barber Asph	54	20	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅞
Barker Bros	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	9	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	4	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
Bayuk Cigar 1½	2	29	28½	28½	— ½
Beat Cm pf 5	†120	105	104½	104½	— ⅜
Bell Airc (2e)	5	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
Bendix Aviat ¾ag	21	38¾	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60g	5	17	17	17	
Best Foods (.60)	7	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	3	33⅜	33½	33½	
Beth Steel (3g)	21	65	64¼	64⅞	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Black & Dck 1.60	10	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .35e	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Blumen pf (7)	† 20	96	96	96	+1
Boeing Airp 1g	8	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	9	55⅞	55½	55⅞	+ ⅞
Bon Ami A (4)	† 1	92¼	92	92	
Bon Ami B 2½	† 83	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
Bond Strs 1.60	5	26¼	26	26¼	
Borden Co (.60g)	12	27¾	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	29	33¼	32½	32½	— ½
Boston & Maine	4	5½	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
Bower R Bear ½eg	1	34	34	34	
Brewing Cp Am 2	3	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
Bridgept Br ¼eg	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	7	29½	29¼	29¾	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ag	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Bruns-Balke (1.2g)	⁴3	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
Buckeye Pipe ½eg	8	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Bucy Er 7 pf 7	† 4	112¾	112½	112¾	—1
Budd Mfg	25	9⅛	8⅞	9	
Budd Mfg pf	†240	113	110½	110½	—3
Budd Wheel (1e)	⁴5	59⅞	9¾	9¾	
Bullard Co (1g)	4	24	23⅞	24	
Burlng Mills .70g	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Burr Add M .60	31	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Butler Bros .30g	12	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf1½	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
Butte C&Z ½ae	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Byers (AM) Co	34	17¾	16½	17¼	+ ¼
Byron Jack ½eg	3	24¾	24	24	— ¼
Calif Pack 1½	9	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
Cal & Hecla ½eg	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Campbell Wyn ½g	⁴2	17⅜	17¼	17½	
Can D G Ale .60	7	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
Can Sou Ry (3)	† 30	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅞
Canad Pacific	24	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
Cannon Mills (2)	1	40½	40½	40⅝	— ½
Case (JI) pf 7	† 10	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	— ⅛
Caterpil Trac (2)	9	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ⅛
Celanese Cp ½eg	8	38⅞	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	†120	104	104	104	—2
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 50	110	110	110	
Celanese pr pf 7	† 40	124¼	124	124⅛	
Celotex Corp ⅛	8	14¼	14	14	
Celotex pf (5)	† 20	91½	91½	91½	
Cent Aguirre 1½	14	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	
Cent Found .10g	4	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
C Ill Lt pf 4½	† 20	107	107	107	
Cent RR N J	32	14¾	13	14⅜	— ⅞
Cent Vic Sug 2½e	3	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	10	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Cer-teed 6 pf	† 80	58¼	57½	58¼	+ ¾
Champ Pap&F ½po	3	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
Champ P&F pf6	† 2	108	108	108	
Chas & Ohio (3)	22	44½	44¼	44⅜	— ⅛
Chi & E III	5	8	8	8	
Chi&E III A 1.50g	⁴15	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Chi Gt West	15	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Chi Gt W pf 4½k	48	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or ⅓e	15	12¼	12	12¼	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Chi R Is & Pac	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Rl&Pac 6 pf	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
Chi Rl&Pac 7 pf	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Childs Co	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Chrysler Cp (1½g)	67	77⅛	75½	77½	+2
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
City I&F pf6½a	† 10	102	102	102	— ¾
City Invest	†310	45½	45	45½	
City Stores	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Clark Equip 1½g	3	37	37	37	—1¼
Clev & Pitt 3½	† 0	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ¾
Clev E Il pf 4½	† 60	113½	113¼	113¼	
Climax Mol 1.20g	4	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
Cluett Peab ¾eg	9	36	35¾	35⅞	— ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	2	108	108	108	+ ½
Colgate-Palm-P 1½	15	21¾	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
Colg-P-P pf4½k	† 50	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	4	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
Collins & A pf 5	† 40	110	110	110	
Col Gas & Sph 1pf	† 10	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ½pg	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Col Broadc A .60g	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Col Broadc B .60g	3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Col G & El	64	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	16	64¼	62	64¼	+3½
Col G&E 5 pf 5	†430	57¾	55	57⅞	+2¾
Colum Pict pf 2¾k	1	39	39	39	+1
Comi Credit (3)	10	40⅜	39¾	39¾	
Comi Invest Tr 3	6	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .60e	33	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
Comwlth & South	930	1¼	1	1	
Com & South pf	5	59⅜	58¾	58⅞	— ⅛
Comwlth Ed .70g	11	24	23⅞	23⅞	
Conde Nast .40e	5	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Congol-Nairn (1)	⁸6	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Consol Cigar 1½g	9	22¾	22	22¾	+ ⅛
Con Cig pr pf6½	† 10	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ¼
Cons Copper	13	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Cons Edison 1.60	7	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	3	97⅛	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
Cons Film Ind	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Cons Film pf 1½ak	3	18⅛	18	18	
Cons Laundries	1	37	37	37	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee ½eg	18	18¼	18	18⅛	— ¼
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	2	25½	25⅛	25½	
Consol'n Coal	7	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Cons Pr pf 4½	⁴260	97½	97	97	— ½
Container Co ½eg	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½eg	34	10¾	10½	10¾	
Cont Can (½eg)	19	35¼	34½	34½	— ½
Cont Diam Fib ¼ag	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	6	48¼	47⅞	48¼	+ ⅜
Cont Motors .15e	12	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Cont Oil Del (1)	16	35½	35⅛	35¾	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	⁸2	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	† 1	44½	44½	44½	— ½
Corn Products 2.60	3	60¾	60⅝	60¾	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	† 10	178¼	177¼	178¼	
Coty Inc (.15g)	13	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Coty Internatl	1	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	26	20½	19¾	20¼	+ ¼
Crane Co cv pf 5	†⁸140	105¾	104¾	105¾	+1¾
Crosley Co (1/2e)	11	21⅝	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅛
Crow Ck & S ½e	11	29⅜	28	29⅜	
Crown C&S pf 2¼	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+1
Crown Zeller (1)	6	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	1	93	93	93	
Crucible Steel 2e	5	36	35¼	36	+ ⅜
Cuba RR pf	† 50	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	34	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	3	18⅜	18	18⅜	— ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	7	25	25	25	
Cuneo P pf 4½	†⁸180	105	105	105	+1½
Curtis Publishing	28	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	† 30	77	77	77	
Curt Pr pr pf 1¾k	5	25¾	35⅛	35¾	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	181	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ⅓e	2	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ½eg	3	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Davison Chem .60e	11	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	2	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Deere & Co 1.35e	11	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ¼
Deere & Co pf 1.40	10	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	
Dieles-Wem-G ¾ag	2	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	5	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	32	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Detroit Edison .60e	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Devoe & R A 1	†280	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
Diam Match 1½	1	31½	31½	31½	
Diam T Motor ½eg	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	⁸7	28¾	28	28	— ½
Dixie Cup ¼ag	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	† 4	41½	41	41½	+ ½
Doehler Die C ⅜ag	6	31⅞	31½	31⅞	— ⅛
Dome Mines h1.20g	23	20½	19¼	20⅜	+ ⅞
Douglas Airc 5e	18	70½	69½	70⅛	+ ¼
Dow Chem (3)	2	153	152	152	
Dresser Mfg 1¼e	23	35	34⅝	34⅞	+ ½
Durhill Int	2	8¾	8½	8½	
du Pont de N 1g	11	157	155½	155½	—1
Eastern Air L	11	38⅛	38⅛	38¼	
Eastern Roll Mill	22	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	169½	169	169	+ ¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	7	40⅝	40⅛	40½	+ ½
Edison Br Strs .80	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
El & Mus Ind .06g	28	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½eg	13	36¾	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (½eg)	4	12¾	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	11	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	3	59½	58½	59½	
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	3	64½	63¾	64¼	— ¼
El Storage Bat 2	5	40¼	40	40	— ½
El Paso N G 2.40	2	29⅜	29½	29⅝	+ ⅜
Endicott-Jh pf 5	† 20	113	113	113	
Eng Pub Service	11	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	† 20	78	78	78	
Eng $5½pf5½a	†130	80	80	80	
Eng PS $6 pf 6	† 30	85	85	85	+1½
Equit Off Bldg	1	1	1	1	
Erie RR (3½g)	⁸2	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
Erie RR ct (3½g)	⁸53	14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	6	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	— ¼
Eureka V Cl 1½g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Evans Products	11	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	27½	27½	27½	
Exchange Buffet	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1	5	40	40	40	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	
Fed Lt & Tr ¾eg	8	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	
Fed Mot Tr .10g	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	20¾	20½	20¾	
Fed D St pf 4½a	† 40	90	90	90	
Ferro Enamel	4	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	48¼	48¼	48¾	— ⅛
Firestone T&R ¾aq	4	36½	36	36½	
Firestone T&R pf 6	4	107¾	107	107	— ⅞
First N Strs 2½	2	37½	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
Flintkote (1¼g)	4	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	
Flintkote pf (4½)	250	103½	103½	103½	—1½
Florence Stove ½ge	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
Follansbee S pf	† 20	40¼	40¼	40½	— ¼
Food Mach .35g	5	48¼	47¾	48	— ¼
Foster Wheeler	1	18	18	18	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	28½	28	28½	+ ½
Fruehauf pf 5	† 2	104	104	104	
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
Gair (Robt) ¼ae	10	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co 1g	† 40	25½	25	25	— ⅞
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	25	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gar W Ind pf (½)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Gaylord Cont ⅛aa	1	14	14	14	
Gen Am Inv .40a	18	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Am Trans 2e	10	50½	49⅞	50	+ ¼
Gen Baking .30g	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Gen Cable	4	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	17	17	17	+ ½
Gen Cab pf3½ak	† 70	94½	93½	94	
Gen Elec (1.40)	32	38¼	37¾	38¼	+ ¼
Gen Foods .80g	11	39½	39	39½	+ ¼
Gen G & El A	9	2⅛	2	2	
Gen Mills Spf 5	† 20	131	131	131	
Gen Motors (1g)	99	52⅞	52½	52¾	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	130	130	130	+ ½
Gen O Adv .20e	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¼ag)	3	24	24	24	
Gen Print Ink .10g	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Ry Sig ¼ag	3	25½	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	14	1½	1½	1½	
Gen Refract .30g	6	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
Gen Stl C pf 3k	† 50	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ½
Gen Tel (1.60)	4	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst	6	23¼	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½ae	1	19½	19½	19½	
Gillette S Raz 45e	11	9	8⅞	9	
Gimbel Bros .15g	21	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	81	81	81	— ½
Gliddn Co (.60g)	5	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	2	1½	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Gold & St Tel 6	† 10	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¾
Goodrich B F ½ag	⁸27	40¾	40	40½	+ ⅜
Goodrich pf (5)	1	95½	95½	95½	
Goodyear T & R 1g	31	38¼	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
Goodyear pf (5)	3	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	32	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
Granby C Min .60	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	32	13½	12⅝	13⅛	+ ¼
Grant (WT) 1.40	16	33½	32	33½	+ ½
Grant (WT) pf (4)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	13	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	28	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
Gt West Sugar (1g)	7	26½	26½	26½	
Green (HL) (2g)	5	45	44¾	45	
Greyhound Co (1)	43	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Grum Air Ex 1½g	3	16¼	16	16	
Guantan Sugar	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	†180	145½	144	144	— 6
Gulf Mob & Ohio	10	9½	9	9½	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½a	4	39¾	39¾	39½	— ⅜
Hamil Watch .40g	5	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
Herb-Walker ½ag	8	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	55	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅞
Hayes Mfg	17	3	2⅞	3	
Hazel-Atlas G 5	† 2	99½	99½	99½	— ⅜
Hercules Motor 1	7	157⅞	153¾	157⅞	+ ⅛
Hercules Powd ½ag	7	86	86	86	
Hershey Choc (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ⅛
Holland Furn (2)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ½
Hollander (A) ½ag	3	14½	14	14	— ½
Holly Sugar (1)	3	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Homestake Min	25	35¾	34¾	35½	+ ½
Houd-Hersh A 2½	1	42	42	42	
Houd-Hersh B ½ag	6	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
Househld F pf 5

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Advanced Engineering Skill Is Used Making Airplane Engines

This is the third of a series of articles on war industry in Detroit. Mr. Fleming spent a week going through some of the major plants of the leading automobile makers such as General Motors, Ford, Packard, and Chrysler, now entirely converted to war work.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Previous articles pointed out that when the automobile industry converted to war it acquired not only gargantuan but also microscopic new production problems. The articles told how automotive tolerances of 1/1,000 inch have been replaced by airplane engine tolerances of 1/10,000 and even, for surfaces, limits as small as one millionth of an inch.

The heat expansion problems in an aircraft engine are one reason why much of its design probably cannot be carried over into the postwar automobile engine, and why there will be a sharp limit on the use of aluminum in such engines.

Aluminum has a much higher heat expansion rate than steel. The play which must be allowed in an aircraft engine to take care of this expansion, makes the engine shudder and roar, particularly at low temperatures, to a degree which would appall the civilian car owner. As "Boss" Kettering of General Motors told this correspondent, "Why, an airplane engine is a rubber engine." What he meant was that it has a large degree of expansion and contraction, though "large" in this sense means in an engineering rather than a visible sense.

Problems in Engineering

There are other engineering problems in the aircraft engine which are new to the auto engine designer. For instance, anyone who has seen a cut-away airplane engine in operation may have noticed the highly polished surfaces even of such esoteric and normally hidden parts as the inside of the connecting rod. In automobile engines these surfaces are merely rough finished. This polishing takes scores of manhours per engine. But the airplane engine designers insist on it for this astonishing reason. The conrod must carry an immense burden—as much as a whole automobile engine. It can break. And the break can start with microscopic surface flaws, so fine that they can be taken out by high polishing.

This correspondent was shown pictures of connecting rods which broke on test runs, the break starting from just such almost invisible surface flaws. The smallest scratch is considered reason for rejecting such a part. For instance, if the pistonhead of a Rolls engine is scratched or slightly scarred in bench handling, it has to be repolished, then re-weighed, then rematched to a different set of cylinders for a different engine.

In fact the protection of the glistening polished surfaces of the small inside stress parts of the engine is a major concern. In passing from one operation to another, the parts are frequently protected by tissue-paper-lined boxes. Even the mere touch of a hand with "acid perspiration" can destroy the finish.

The Packard people, in making the Rolls engine, use some 46 different types of such containers in the manufacturing department. When the finished small piece passes final inspection before going to the assembly line, the inspector holds it by the inside, dips it in rust-preventive oil, wraps it in soft tissue and then in waxed paper, and puts it into a special container, from which it goes into final assembly without having its delicate surfaces again touched by human hand.

In making this engine, the Packard people use 26,000 fine guages, which make 45,000 "limit checks" per engine. Some of these guages must be checked twice a day. A special guage inspection room is kept at a temperature which never varies from 68 degrees fahrenheit. The modern aircraft engine takes somewhere round five times as many different inspections as the finest automobile engine.

Incidentally, the fine precision work being done today all round Detroit employs thousands of women. Patience beyond the powers of the average man is needed—an "infinite capacity for taking pains." In the gyroscope-making shop of Chrysler, for instance, where pressure must be measured in ounce-inches instead of in foot-pounds and where the weight of a piece of confetti could unbalance a large gyroscope, women are chiefly used. So also in the gyroscope room at Pontiac where the even more delicate, because much smaller, gyroscopes for aerial torpedoes are made. The room is air-conditioned and virtually dry-cleaned twice a day. The worker may put in days grinding and polishing a part which can be held easily in the hand, in order to achieve tolerances and fits on parts and holes which can hardly be seen with the naked eye, so that the work must be done under a huge magnifying glass. The day's work begins with a half-hour's careful cleaning of the part; a single piece of dust could spoil its working. Beside the worker's bench are cloths and special cleaning fluids so that the hands can be kept scrupulously clean. For this kind of work women are generally preferred to men.

"Test Run" Engines

After the airplane engine is completely assembled, it is put on a lengthy "test run" or "dynamometer test." Separated by plate-glass from the roaring engine on the test block, a crew of testers make exhaustive records of engine pressures, power delivery, temperatures in various parts of the engine and manifolds, and more than a dozen other items. Then the engine is completely torn down again and all the parts checked. Then it is reassembled. The Ford people use the power generated by its giant Pratt & Whitney radials on the test-block, to light the plant and drive some of its machinery. The Packard people use an assembly-line technique in the tear-down and re-assembly. The Ford people give the Pratt & Whitneys a subsequent test run after reassembly, using special gas and special oils. Complete dynamometer or test records are kept for each individual engine. The engines are shipped out wrapped in a bag of Goodrich's Koroseal. Before the bag is sealed most of the air is pumped out, and special moisture-absorbing chemicals are put in. A box is set in the bag with a chemical visible from the outside which will change color if the inside does not stay dry enough. The sealed-up Rolls engines are then packed in watertight crates which can be dropped overboard and floated ashore without damage to the engine.

Needless to say, aircraft engines are expensive. The in-line jobs cost each about the price of a fine house in the country. The bigger radials cost about $30,000 each, or what it would cost to build a mansion. Since the United States is turning out about 7,000 planes a month, it would be this correspondent's guess that the whole country must be turning out at least 20,000 engines monthly, worth perhaps $400,000,000, or at the rate of perhaps $5,000,000,000 worth a year.

(To be continued)

Crude Oil Output Declines in Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States decreased 17,285 barrels to 3,996,700 during the week ended May 22, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Arkansas increased 500 barrels to 72,600; California 1,825 to 780,325; eastern fields, 4,750 to 101,950; Kansas 6,100 to 311,650; Louisiana 150 to 348,200; Mississippi 3,850 to 56,300; Rocky Mountain States 1,540 to 119,875.

Illinois decreased 25,600 barrels to 210,500; Michigan 3,200 to 57,900; New Mexico 2,500 to 101,000; Oklahoma 2,600 to 318,700 and Texas 150 to 1,502,400.

East Texas production was unchanged at 339,300.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.44	1.43½	1.43¾	1.44¼	
Minneapolis	1.37½	1.38⅞	1.37	1.37¾	
Kansas Cit	1.36¼	1.35⅝	1.35⅝	1.36¼	
Winnipeg	.99⅝	.99	.99	.99⅝	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.44½	1.43¾	1.44⅛	1.44¾	
Minneapolis	1.37⅛	1.37¼	1.37½	1.38⅛	
Kansas City	1.36¼	1.36⅜	1.36½	1.37⅛	
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.45¾	1.45	1.45⅝	1.46	
Minneapolis	1.39½	1.37⅞	1.39	1.39⅝	
Winnipeg	1.01⅞	1.01¼	1.01¼	1.01⅞	
July Corn					
Chicago	.....	.....	1.05B	1.05B	
Kansas City	.....	.....	1.02B	1.02B	
July Oats					
Chicago	.63⅛	.62⅞	.63	.63½	
Minneapolis	.59¼	.58⅝	.58⅛	.59⅛	
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.51¾	.51½	
Rye, Chicago					
July	.92½	.93⅜	.92½	.93¼	.93⅜
Sept.	.94⅜	.95½	.93¼	.95⅛	.95
Dec.	.96	.96⅛	.97¼	.96	.96

Wool

Grease

July				101.0n	102.0
October				98.0n	99.0
December				97.0n	98.0
March	96.0	96.0	95.5	96.0n	97.0
		Tops			
July				133.0n	134.0
October	131.0	131.0	131.0	130.0b	131.0
December				126.0b	127.2
March	123.1	123.1	122.0	121.8b	123.0

n—Nominal. B—Bid.

Cotton

July	20.17	20.19	20.14	20.18	20.17
October	19.87	19.93	19.87	19.91	19.88
December	19.74	19.76	19.72	19.75	19.73
March	19.53	19.56	19.50	19.56	19.54
May	19.43	19.44	19.38	19.44	19.44
Spot 22.10.					

Black Pepper

Closing Prices July September October
6.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

†October	42.75	42.70	42.70	42.70

†No. 3 Contract.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. R. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

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Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:35
200	Aero Sup B (.10g)	5	5	5
200	Ainsworth (¼g)	7⅞	7¾	7¾
100	Air Assoc (½g)	8	8	8
1600	Aire Access (¼e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
450	Alum Ltd (hBa)	107¼	106¼	106¼
900	Alum Co Am (2g)	116½	116	116
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	112¼	112¼	112¼
200	Am Box Board (¼e)	8⅛	8	8⅛
1500	Am Capital B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Cap pf (.15k)	22	22	22
900	Am Cen Mfg (¼g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
450	Am C P&LA (2g)	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛
100	A CP&LA new (.24g)	33½	33½	33½
2900	Am Cyan B (.60)	39¾	39¾	39¾
1500	Am&Fgn P war	2⅛	2	2
1700	Am Gas & El (1.60)	28¾	28¼	28⅜
75	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	34¾	34	34
950	Am Hard Rub (¼g)	22½	21½	22½
2700	Am Laun Mch (1g)	27	27	27
400	Am Light & T (1.20)	16¾	16	16
500	Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Am Meter (½g)	24	23¾	24
2900	Am Republics (.35e)	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛
7300	Am Superpow	⅞	¾	¾
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	96	96	96
400	Am Superpow pf	15¾	15¾	15¾
400	Ame-Wupp (.05g)	2	2	2
110	Apex Elec Mfg (½g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
20	Appal El P pf (4½)	106½	106½	106½
2000	Ark Nat Gas	4⅛	4	4⅛
9500	Ark Nat Gas A	4¼	3⅞	4¼
500	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Arn Equip (.70g)	19	19	19
400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6⅝	6½	6⅝
200	Atl Rayon	6	6	6
100	Atlas Corp war	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Automat Prod	4½	4½	4½
100	Babcock & Wil	24½	24½	24½
150	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	38¾	38¾	38¾
3300	Baldwin Loco war	7	6¾	6⅞
200	Baldwin Rub (½)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Barium St Stl	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
5000	Beech Aire (1e)	15½	14⅞	14⅞
300	Berk&Gay Furn	11	11	11
500	Bliss (E W) (2)	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
100	Blue Ridge	2¾	2¾	2¾
2200	Brill A	7¼	6½	7⅛
200	Brill B	1½	1½	1½
75	Brill pf	71	68	71
200	Brown F&W (.10e)	3	3	3
400	Bruce (E L) (¼g)	16	16	16
600	Burkeye PL (.40g)	9⅞	9¾	9¾
2800	Buf N&FP pf	15¼	15	15¼
50	Buf N&FP 5pf	89	89	89
100	Burry Biscuit A (1)	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
25	Burco cv pf	29¼	29¼	29¼
500	Callite Tung (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4500	Can Marconi (h.04g)	2½	2½	2½
1100	Carrier Corp	13¼	13¼	13¼
200	Catalin Am (.10e)	4¼	4	4
100	Cen Hud G&E	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
40	CenNYPow pf (5)	91¾	91¾	91¾
200	Cen Ohio Stl	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Cessna Aire (1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
175	Childs pf	18¼	18	18¼
14000	Cities Service	17	15½	17
1400	Cit Svc pf	94⅞	92¾	94⅞
1100	Cit Svc pf B	10½	9½	10½
20	Cit Svc pf BB	92	90	92
10	Cit Svc P&L 37pf(.7)	89½	89½	89½
400	CityStSub 2pm (.60)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	City Auto Stpg (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Claude Neon Lts	¾	¾	¾
100	Cleve El Illum (½g)	31	31	31
4700	Colon Develop	6⅛	5¾	6
300	Colonial Beacon	7	7	7
300	Colo Fuel & I war	3⅛	3	3
4.60	Colum G&E pf (5)	45	44	45
200	CommWat Svc	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400	CompoShMvtc (.30g)	10½	10⅛	10⅛
100	Cons Biscuit (⅜e)	43¾	43¾	43¾
400	Cons G&E Balt (3.60)	61⅜	61¼	61⅜
400	Cons Gas Ut	4¼	4⅛	4¼
600	Cons Ret Strs (½g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
700	Cons Stl Corp (½g)	10⅛	10	10
80	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	90½	90¼	90½
200	Cont Roll&Stl (½g)	14½	14½	14½
400	Cook Pt&V (.80)	10¾	10½	10½
750	Copper Range (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1000	Connue G Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cosgron & Rey	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Cosden Petro	3	3	3
5300	Creole Pet	22½	22	22
400	Crocf Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Crowley Milner	4	4	4
100	Crown C Pet	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Crown Drug	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Crystal Oil Ref	1	1	1
6300	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	19⅜	19	19¼
200	Darby Pet	17⅞	17½	17⅞
700	Dayton Rub	18	17	18
700	DennisonMfgA (.30g)	3½	3⅛	3½
200	Duro-Test (.05g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	DivcoTwinTrk (¼e)	5½	5½	5½
300	DetMichStove (.10g)	4	4	4
300	Derby Oil	3⅝	3½	3½
200	Duro-Test (.05g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
900	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	13½	13⅜	13½
100	East Gas & P	2¾	2¾	2¾
650	East G & F 6pf (2¼k)	38	37¼	38
100	East G&Fppf (4½)	58	57¾	57¾
50	East Sta pf A	22½	22½	22½
25	East Sta pf B	22½	22½	22½
20	East Sug As pf (1¼k)	39½	39½	39½
200	Easy Wash MB (⅛e)	5¾	5½	5¾
9200	El Bond & Sh	7¾	7¾	7¾
700	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	67¼	66½	66½
100	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	61	61	61
600	El P&L war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1300	Emerson Elec (.10g)	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
600	Emsco D&Eq (.35e)	12¼	12	12⅛
1300	Equity Corp	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
150	EquityCrp$3pf (1½k)	34¾	34	34¾
200	Esquire Inc (.20g)	5	4¾	4¾
300	Eversharp Inc	17⅝	17½	17½
200	Fairchild Av (1e)	9¼	9⅛	9¼
300	Falstaff Brew (.60d)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
600	Fansteel Met (⅛e)	18	17¾	17¾
200	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Ford M Can A	20	19¾	19¾
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Fuller (G A) (2e)	14	14	14
20	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	73	72⅞	73
300	Gilchrist (¼g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
600	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	17½	17¼	17¼
500	Godchaux Sug B	11⅜	10½	11⅜
500	Goldfield Con	⅞	¾	¾
200	Gray Mfg	7¼	7	7⅛
50	Gt Atl&P nv (2¼g)	80½	80½	80½
100	Gt Nor Pan (.80g)	32½	32½	32½
200	Grenf T&D (1e)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
400	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Gulf Oil (1)	47⅝	47	47
50	Hammer Pap (½g)	20	20	20
800	HarvardBrew(.05g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
600	Hat Sor Am B (¼g)	6	5¾	6
800	Hazeltine (1g) xd	33¼	32¾	33¼
20	Hearn D St pf (3)	40	40	40
100	Hecla Min (½g)	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
200	Heyden Chem (.30g)	24¼	24⅛	24⅛
500	Hoe (R) & Co A	29⅝	28	29¼
2500	Holl C Gold (h.65)	8	7⅞	8
250	Horn & Hard (1.60)	27½	27	27½
200	Horn Art (.75)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
300	Humble Oil (¾g) xd	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
500	Huyler's	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100	Huyler's pf (1k)	22	22	22
1500	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	7¼	7	7⅛
900	IllTowaP div ct	8⅛	8	8⅛
1000	ImpOilLtd (h½) xd	12	11⅞	12
200	Int Hyd-El pf	9¾	9⅝	9¾
3500	Int Indust	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1400	Int Petrol (h1)	16	16	16
100	Int Petrog (h1)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
100	Int S Raz B	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Int Util B	½	½	½
50	Int Util pf	18½	18½	18½
50	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Irving Air Ch (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
2400	Jacks (F L)	5	5	5
25	J CP&L 5½s pf (5½)	74	74	74
500	Kingston Prod (.10g)	3⅝	3½	3½

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
40	Koppers Co pf (6)	97	97	97
370	Lack RR NJ	36	35¼	36¼
600	Lake Shore M (h.80)	11¼	11	11
100	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1100	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	9¼	9	9¼
1800	Leonard Oil Dev	1¼	⅝	1¼
2600	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
500	Long Is Ltg	1⅞	1¾	1¾
75	Long Is L pf	42¾	42½	42¾
1000	Louis L&E (.20e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
400	Manati Sug war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Marion Stov	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	McCord Rad B	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	McWill Dredge (¼g)	12⅜	12¼	12¼
300	Memph NGas (.15e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Mer&M Sec A	6½	6½	6½
100	Merritt-C & S	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
25	Mer-C&S pf A (3¼k)	102	102	102
100	Mesabi Iron	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Michigan Sug	1¼	1¼	1⅛
800	Mid West Corp (.20g)	8⅝	8⅝	8½
200	Midvale (1g)	31½	30½	30½
200	Mid-West Abr	2¼	2¼	2¼
5800	Minn M&M (1.20)	55½	56	56
400	Molybdenum (¼g)	8⅜	8	8⅛
300	Monogram Pict	3	3⅛	3
700	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Mount Prod (½g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
900	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Nat Candy (¾g)	25	25	25
100	Nat City Lines (1)	25	25	25
100	Nat Cont (1)	12	12	12
700	Nat Fuel Gs (1)	11¼	11½	11⅜
100	Nat Sug Ref (¾g)	19¾	19¾	19¾
300	Nat Trans (½g)	12½	12½	12½
300	Nat Tun & Mines	2	2	2
200	Nat Un Rad	4	4	4
100	Nelson (H) (⅛e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	19½	19½	19½
500	N J Zinc (1½)	63¾	63	63
100	NY&HonRos (½g)	24½	24½	24½
50	NY Wat Svc	57	57	57
2800	Niag Hud Pow	3¼	3¼	3⅜
225	Niag Hud 1 pf	71	71	71
30	Niag Hud 2 pf	61	61	61
1100	Niles-Bem-P (.1g)	11⅝	11½	11⅝
600	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Nor Sh Ut M&B (.15e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Nor Hud A war	3-64	3-64	3-64
100	Nor Am Ray A (½g)	29¼	29¼	29¼
100	Nor Am Ray B (½g)	29	29	29
50	N Ind Pb 7 pf	107	107	107
500	Nor Sta Pow A	7¼	7¼	7⅛
300	Ogden Corp (¾g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Ohio Ed pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
150	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	50	51½	51½
300	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	34½	34¼	34½
10	Pac Ltg pf (5)	106¾	106¾	106¾
2300	Pantepec Oil Ven	6	5⅞	5⅞
400	PrkrsbrgR&R (½g)	18⅜	18	18⅜
50	Penin Tel (2)	32	32	32
3700	Pennroad (⅛e)	4¾	4⅝	4¾
300	Pa-Cent Airl	15	14⅞	15
50	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	97	97	97
860	Pharis T&R (.30e)	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
200	Phila Co (.35g)	8½	8⅛	8½
700	Phillips Pkg (⅛e)	7¼	7	7¼
800	Phoenix Sec	21¾	21	21
100	Phoen Sec pf (3)	84¼	84¼	84¼
100	PierceGovern (.30g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
300	Pioneer Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Am G&E 3½s 60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1	Am P&L 6s 2016	103	103	103
17	Ark P&L 5s 56	107¾	107⅝	107¾
49	As Elec 4½s 53	68	67⅞	68
45	As G&E 5s 50	24½	24¼	24½
9	As G&E 5s 58	24½	24¼	24¼
5	As G&E 4½s 48	24½	24¼	24½
9	As G&E 4½s 49	24½	24¼	24½
1	As T&T 5½s 55 A	80¾	80¾	80¾
152	Baldw L 6s 50	125½	122¾	124
3	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102½	102½	102½
6	Can St El 5½s 54	36⅝	36	36
4	Can St El 5s 48	36⅝	36	36
1	Cities Ser 5s 58	92¾	92¾	92¾
87	Cities Ser 5s 50	93½	93⅛	93¼
4	Cit S P & L 5½s 9	98½	98	98½
21	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜
1	Con GEL Ba 3¼s 71	109⅝	109⅝	109¾
5	Con GEL Ba 2¾s 76	103¾	103¾	103¾
46	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	95	94⅛	94⅞
3	Cuban Tob 5s 44	82	82	82
40	East G&F 4s 56 A	90	89½	90
30	Elec P&L 5s 2030D	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞
28	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	96½	96½	96½
2	Geo P&L 5s 78	98	98	98
12	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	98	97½	98
2	Hygrade Fd 6s 49 A	98	98	98
1	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	105⅝	105⅝	106⅛
2	Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	101	100½	100½
1	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Ind Svc 5s 63 A	88	85¾	86
1	Interc Pow 6s 52	52	52	52
20	Inters Pow 5s 57	82½	82¼	82½
3	Ia P&L 4½s 58A	105½	105½	105½
1	Milw G Lt 4½s 87	107½	107½	107½
8	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
7	Nebr Pw 4½s 81	109½	109	109
25	Nevada Cal I 5s 56	102	101¾	101¾
5	N Eng G&E 5s 50	61¾	61⅜	61¾
1	N Eng G&E 5s 48	62	62	62
1	N Eng G&E 5s 47	62¼	62¼	62¼
2	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	94	94	94
1	N Eng Pow 5s 48	92	92	92
1	N Orl P S 6s 49 A	105¾	105¼	105¾
5	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	79	79	79
10	Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
10	Pac P&L 5s 55	103⅝	103½	103⅝
1	Portland G&C 5s 50 st	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Potomc Ed 5s 56 E	112	112	112
4	Potomc Ed 4½s 61F	112	112	112
10	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	109½	109½	109½
7	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	149½	149¼	149½
2	South Ca Pow 5s 57	106¾	106	106
8	So Cal Ed 3s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	80¼	80¼	80¼
5	Stand G&E 6s 57	80	80	80
3	Stand G&E 6s 66	80¼	80¼	80½
7	Starrett Cor 5s 50	30½	30½	30½
1	Tex P&L 5s 56	108¾	108¾	108¾
6	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	98½	98⅛	98⅛
4	Unit L&P 5½s 59	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
12	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	100½	100½	100½
10	Unit L&Ry 6s 52	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
4	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	99¾	99½	99¾
1	Utah P&L 4½s 44	98½	98½	98½
5	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	West Newsp Un 6s 44	97½	97½	97½
29	West Newsp Un 6s 4 st	78½	78½	78½
1	York Rys 5s 47 st	92½	92½	92½

Foreign Bonds

8	Russian 6½s 1919	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

May 28

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.10a	Bird&Son Inc	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
2.00a	Bos & Alb	99	98½	98½	98½
2.00	Bos Edison	30	29¾	29¾	30
5.00	Bos Elevated	66¼	66¼	66¼	66
..	B&M pr pf	31½	31	31¼	31
..	B&M st A pf	8½	8¼	8½	8
..	B&M st B pf	8¼	8	8¼

Red Sox Help Balance Tight American League

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Out of the cellar today as a result of their third and fourth straight victories over the cocky and pennant-minded Cleveland Indians, the Red Sox again had brought before us the realization that this could be one of the most compact American League flag races in modern history.

In seventh place as they faced their third and final series engagement with the Tribe this afternoon at Fenway Park, the Red Sox were a mere four games away from the first place—of all people—Washington Senators.

At the further risk of boring you with figures, the cellar-dwelling Browns were also four contests behind the Senators. Too, there was no more than one game separating Detroit, at the bottom of the first division, from the top spot. Can this be the American League?

Balanced Race

With the weakening of the Yankees and Red Sox because of players lost to the war effort, and the improvement of the Senators and Athletics, this American League race no longer is top-heavy and dominated by one or two clubs. It has taken on a balance reminiscent of recent peacetime National League scrambles, with the leader of the second division within challenging distance of the pace setter until the final week of the campaign.

Ball players would not be surprised if this American battle equaled the 1940 edition, when the Tigers beat the Indians to the tape by the slender margin of half a game, with the Yankees a close third. Any mention of a tight race in the younger circuit always arouses comment on the affairs of 1922, when the Browns were beaten out by the Yankees—a one-game margin—on the closing day of the season. That was, incidentally, the closest the Browns ever came to the pennant.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox continue to push the Indians around as if they were something out of collegiate ranks. Four straight is Joe Cronin's 1943 tally over Lou Boudreau. In taking the Tribe 2-0 in the morning and 4-3 in the afternoon on Thursday, the Sox left the feeling that they are not long for the lower half of the standing.

Third Victory

After five previous unsuccessful attempts, Tex Hughson finally bagged his third triumph. His control was still below what it should be, as seven bases on balls in the morning game indicate. But the win may be the tip that he is once again rolling along victory lane, where any pitcher with his assortment and confidence belongs.

However, the shining light of the Sox pitching staff at this hour is Oscar Judd, the Canadian southpaw. Lefty has moved into the No. 2 spot, behind Hughson—in fact, is one triumph up on the ace from Texas. Judd's win yesterday afternoon was his third this month, and he seems permanently a regular on the starting line. Because he is a southpaw, his arrival there has added much-needed balance to the Boston hurling.

Judd, Hughson and the rest of the pitchers would get along better, though, if the offense would improve. It produced just 13 hits and six runs in the first two games of the Cleveland series. It takes exceptional pitching to reach the first division with such an attack.

* * *

Briefs . . . Detroit opens a three-game, week-end series at Fenway tomorrow . . . The double-header, of course, is Sunday . . . The Braves were stopped by the Cardinals yesterday in St. Louis, 3-2 . . . But, as always, the local National Leaguers put up a stubborn front before yielding . . . Cardinal speed eventually decided . . . Chet Ross clouted his third home run with a man on base for the only Braves' runs . . . Jim Tabor's double yesterday afternoon was his initial extra-base hit of the spring.

* * *

Young Roy Partee, at .320 early today, was the only Red Sox regular over .300 . . . The Braves were without a regular above that mark . . . Tommy Holmes is climbing at bat, however . . . He has a hitting streak of eight games and an average of .419 for the stretch . . . The Phillies have tallied only three runs in four games with that Cincinnati mound staff.

Peacock, Cannon Forward Entries For Track Meet

Two track and field veterans who have found the physical fitness program in the services a stepping stone to successful comebacks are the first to file their entries for the 55th annual National A. A. U. championships which will be held June 19-20 at Triborough Stadium, Randall's Island, for the benefit of the Army Air Forces Aid Society.

One is Coxswain Eulace Peacock of the Manhattan Beach Coast Guard, entered in the 100 meters and broad jump, and the other is Ensign Hugh S. Cannon, of the Staten Island Naval Base, entered in the discus throw. Both were winners at the Penn Relays this spring, Peacock in the broad jump there with a leap of 24 feet 1 inch, and Ensign Cannon in the discus with a heave of 160 feet 2 inches.

Peacock, former Temple University star, had his biggest day in track eight years ago in the Nationals at Lincoln, Neb., when he eclipsed the world record in the 100 meters with a wind-aided 10.2 seconds and set a championship record of 26 feet 3 inches in the broad jump. He defeated Jesse Jones for both titles in the greatest double-barrelled upset in the A. A. U. annals. Owens shortly before had set three world records and tied another.

Ensign Cannon has been a consistent discus thrower since he won the National A. A. U. junior title as a student at Brigham Young University in 1936. He threw the plate 157 ft. 2½ in. then, and is even better today. Competing subsequently as a teacher at Connecticut State and as a representative of the New Haven Harriers, Cannon was fourth in the National seniors in 1939 and fifth in 1942. He will be one of the strong contenders for the title won by Bob Fitch of Minnesota last year with a throw of 166 feet 10 inches.

Huskies to Elect

Northeastern's varsity baseball squad will hold its annual banquet tomorrow night at the Hotel Lenox, with the election of a captain a highlight of the affair. Among those eligible are three upperclassmen — Pitcher Bill Shannon, Infielder Bob Otenti, and Outfielder Gabe Conner, and four freshmen — Catcher Bob Johnson, Pitcher Russ Washburn, and Outfielders Frank Watts and Henry Bartelloni.

Charley Parker of Thomas Jefferson High of San Antonio, Texas, has won 37 races in the last two seasons. He has run the 100 in 9.5s and the 220 in 20.6s.

In Select Class

By a Staff Photographer

Roy Partee, Red Sox

This young catcher from Roscoe, Calif., who is making his big league bow with the Boston Red Sox this season, has proved even more effective at the plate than behind it. While alternating games with Johnny Peacock, Partee has kept his batting average well above the .300 mark, and, in fact, is the only regular member of the Sox to better .300.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Heard Around the Leagues

Caught between the bases . . . Two days after they drew that record 37,176 crowd at Shibe Park, the Phillies ran the following ad in Philadelphia newspapers: "The Phillies Say Thank You." The advertisement, signed by Owner Bill Cox, also revealed that the once-lowly team drew 153,000 during its first home stand . . . Lefty Gomez, who could have signed with the Phillies, did the smart thing when he joined the Senators. He has a better chance in the American League, where he at least knows a majority of the hitters . . . All the Cleveland players talk about is their three in a row over the Yankees.

* * *

The Los Angeles club shattered a 40-year-old Pacific Coast League record by winning 20 straight games this spring. Bill Sweeney, the onetime big league first baseman, is the manager. Bill's friends, by the way, figured that he would come back to the majors as coach or manager before this . . . The Yankees are pleasantly surprised by the all-around play of Nick Etten, who was erratic in the field and streaky at bat with the Phils a year ago . . . Pepper Martin's Rochester club has dropped to the bottom of the International League . . . The Cubs will never lose many in a row with pitchers like Passeau and Bithorn on their staff.

* * *

Ted Williams is nodding his approval if he has seen Jimmy Bloodworth's batting average lately. Ted always maintained that the Detroit infielder was a good hitter. And when the writer once told Bloodworth what the Red Sox star had said, Jim replied: "He's crazy." . . . Says Ossie Bluege, manager of the Senators: "This new ball is just as good as we've used in past years. I can't see a bit of difference in it." . . . The White Sox meet the Dodgers in the annual big league exhibition at Cooperstown July 19 . . . Babe Ruth, if anyone cares, has had his "silent" telephone number changed again to shake off requests for personal appearances.

* * *

Randy Moore and Watty Clark, a couple of ex-big leaguers, are running a ranch near Omaha, Texas. Among other things they have the largest peach orchard in the Lone Star State, which covers considerable territory . . . Bill McKechnie always thought that Moore would be one of the game's leading hitters . . . When the Giants called up Nap Reyes, Cuban infielder, Gabby Hartnett of the Jersey City club shouted: "I've lost a $50,000 ball player and $25,000 interpreter!" . . . The crowd is still wondering why Leo Durocher let Les Webber stay in there against Pittsburgh the other day and take such a lacing.

* * *

The Cincinnati Reds have played nine Sunday games and dropped them all . . . Leon Culberson, new Red Sox center fielder, says one of his biggest thrills in baseball came the day, in Scranton, Pa., when he met a couple of fellows who didn't call him Ely . . . Have you noticed how closely bunched the American League clubs are? At the beginning of the current East-West competition, the last-place Red Sox were only 5½ games behind the leading Indians . . . If you can believe New York critics, Joe Gordon is as bad this spring as he was in the last World Series. It was just two years ago that these same critics were calling the Yankee the greatest second baseman of all time. Fame is fleeting.

* * *

When last heard from, Birdie Tebbetts' Waco Army Air Field ball team had won six straight. His ace pitcher is Sid Hudson and the club also includes Bruce Campbell and Buster Mills. Buster, incidentally, is a Lieutenant . . . Despite his good runs-batted-in total, Stan Spence of the Senators had a batting average of .180 when this latest series with the West got under way . . . Connie Creeden, turned adrift by the Braves, has signed with Utica in the Eastern League . . . Oscar Judd, the Canadian, is now the No. 2 Red Sox hurler, behind Tex Hughson.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Partee	50	7	16	0	5	.320
Doerr	121	10	32	1	15	.264
Simmons	51	4	13	0	8	.255
Fox	93	10	22	0	5	.237
Lake	102	13	23	0	3	.225
Peacock	53	3	11	0	3	.208
Cronin	34	1	7	0	5	.206
Tabor	75	4	15	0	3	.200
Lunien	117	6	23	0	7	.197
Culberson	37	5	7	1	4	.189
Miles	29	3	5	0	4	.172
Lazor	41	4	7	0	5	.171
Garrison	47	3	8	0	1	.170
Newsome	24	0	4	0	0	.167

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Gentile	3	1	1	0	0	.333
McCarthy	101	11	30	1	11	.297
Masi	28	5	8	1	4	.286
Workman	104	9	28	2	14	.269
Holmes	100	9	26	0	2	.260
Ross	98	13	23	3	10	.235
Joost	94	11	22	1	9	.234
Burns	56	5	13	1	3	.232
Wietelmann	87	7	20	0	8	.230
Klutts	44	4	10	0	4	.227
Ryan	37	6	8	1	3	.216
Poland	35	4	6	0	3	.171
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Nieman	1	0	0	0	0	.000

BASEBALL
Tomorrow | Fenway Park | 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Fenway Park and Filene's Men's Store — Ken. 0232 Hub. 2195

Andreas Asks Army, Navy To Unify Sports

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 28 (AP)—Lew Andreas, Syracuse University Athletic Director and President of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association, today criticized the lack of a uniform athletic program for the armed services.

"No one high in authority in Government has seen the problem clearly and attempted a solution," Andreas said in an interview after making public a telegram to President Roosevelt urging the inclusion of Asa Bushnell on any National Wartime Sports Committee.

Strategic Position

Andreas said Bushnell, Acting Athletic Director at Princeton University and Executive Director of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics, was in a "strategic position" to help iron out problems such as "the tangle of regulations concerning college football."

Citing the divergent positions of the Army and Navy toward participation by student servicemen in college football, Andreas declared:

"The greatest mystery of all time is why the Army and Navy, presumably the greatest specialists in conditioning men, should be so widely separated in basic ideals of physical training."

Sports in Camps

While the Navy "encourages" its men in colleges to play football, Andreas observed, "the Army encourages sports in camps and the men in special services in college are not allowed to play football. Calisthenics is the basis of their physical training."

With a year's experience, he said, "the Navy is now stronger than ever for such contact sports because of their unquestioned value in discipline, morale and physical fitness."

The Army's special service students "want athletics," Andreas continued. "They want football and their officers want football."

Segura to Play For U. S. Crown At Forest Hills

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Francisco (Pancho) Segura, the Ecuadorean tennis player with the two-handed stroke, has postponed his return home for another shot at the United States singles title.

The University of Miami student said he would delay his planned trip to his native country until he has played in seven of the major tournaments scheduled this summer, ending with the National at Forest Hills, Sept. 1.

Starting with the National Intercollegiate at Evanston, Ill., June 12, he also plans to play in the Eastern grass courts at Jackson Heights, N. Y., July 10; the New York clay courts at Brooklyn July 21; the Southampton invitation Aug. 2; the Eastern clay courts at Rye, N. Y., Aug. 7 and the Longwood Bowl at Chestnut Hills, Mass., Aug. 16.

The swarthy Segura, a colorful competitor, was the principal drawing card in the tournament circuit last summer. He is ranked fourth among the players in this country.

Upon his return home, Segura either will enter the armed services or participate in a morale-building program for the Ecuadorean Government, which has paid his expenses during his long stay in the United States.

Notes on the Sports Front

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Marine Corp. R. A. Holbrook, a veteran of the famed U. S. S. Boise, was one of the standout performers in a recent regimental football game at the Georgia Pre-Flight School. He plays tailback. . . . Army reverse: Jim Milne, Michigan State high jumper, plans to become a paratrooper when he enters the Army after his graduation. He figures he won't land much harder than after a six-foot-six high jump. . . . Showing what becomes of college athletes these days, 11 Indiana U. varsity men, headed by Billy Hillenbrand, recently reported for basic training at Camp Croft, S. C., and the same number of Auburn footballers, including Monk Gafford and Captain-Elect Jim Pharr, were inducted at Fort McPherson, Ga.

* * *

Mason City, Iowa, finally was stopped by the practically unknown Corwith baseball team recently after running up 58 consecutive victories in football, basketball, and baseball. The tennis team also was unbeaten but only tied for the State championship. . . . For a little guy, 145-pound Harry Cooper of Lacrosse, Wis., Central High did all right in a recent sectional meet. He set a State interscholastic pole vault record of 13ft. 6⅜in.; missed the State broad jump record by an inch at 22ft. 5½in., and in his spare time tied for first in the high jump at 5-9. . . . Dewitt Coulter, the big boy from Fort Worth, Texas, Masonic Home who can consistently reach 50 feet with the 16-pound shot, has decided to pass up the A. A. U. championships in New York and will enter Texas A. and M. next week.

Rip Valenti, the Boston promoter, is bidding $10,000 to get middleweight Jake Lamotta to fight Sonny Horne, the Nile, Ohio, youngster. . . . A factory in South Africa has decided to combat the golf shortage by turning out wooden ones—instead of iron men and wooden ships it'll be iron clubs and wooden pellets. . . . Bill Cissell, the one-time $100,000 "beauty" of the White Sox, is playing for a shipyards team in California.

Holcombe Ward, U. S. Lawn Tennis Association President who is a strong supporter of schoolboy tennis, says, "When I went to school, we weren't allowed to play tennis. I tried it once and as I left the court the football captain stopped me and asked why I wasn't playing football instead."

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	17	13	.567
Cleveland	16	13	.552
New York	14	12	.538
Detroit	14	12	.538
Philadelphia	15	15	.500
Chicago	10	13	.435
Boston	13	17	.433
St. Louis	10	14	.417

Results May 27
Boston 2, Cleveland 0.
Boston 4, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 3, New York 2.
Washington 4, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 5.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	21	11	.656
St. Louis	18	11	.621
Boston	15	11	.577
Philadelphia	15	14	.517
Cincinnati	14	16	.467
Pittsburgh	12	15	.444
New York	13	18	.419
Chicago	9	21	.300

Results May 27
St. Louis 3, Boston 2.
New York 3, Chicago 2.
Pittsburgh 9, Brooklyn 5.
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 0.

Allen Fined, Suspended

NEW YORK, My 28 (AP)—Johnny Allen, veteran Brooklyn pitcher, was suspended for 30 days and fined $200 today by President Ford Frick of the National League for his part in the argument during the eighth inning of last night's game between the Dodgers and Pirates in Pittsburgh.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

(Continued from previous page)

HELP WANTED—MEN

TURKEY MAN WANTED
I raise extraordinarily fine turkeys on the eastern shore of Maryland. I am looking for an experienced farmer to help me. Modern cottage and equipment to help you. Permanent opportunity for right man. If you can qualify, write Box K-10, Suite 1880, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED — Porter, shipping clerks, stock boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th Street, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL maid for family 2 adults, infant, and nurse; good wages. Apply 287 Gibbs Ave., Newport, R. I. Newport 3552.

GIRL FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK WITH STENOGRAPHIC EXPERIENCE
APPLY
AUTOMATIC MACHINE & TOOL CO.
132 CHARLES ST., AUBURNDALE, MASS.
Near Riverside R. R. Station

HOUSEKEEPER for 3 adults; a good home for the right person. 141 Weston St., Waltham. Tel. Wal. 0167-W.

NURSE, baby 6 months, older girls school age; beautiful suburban home; good salary; state experience, age, religion. Write Box S-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PART-TIME waitresses for dinner service, full-time counter girl—waitress. Brittany Coffee Shop, 222 Newbury St., Boston, Com. 8370.

SALAD and sandwich girl, must be experienced and quick; hours 8 to 4, 5-day week; good salary. Co 7-3699, N. Y. C.

WOMEN FOR COUNTER and floor work in cafeteria serving lunch only five days a week. Apply mornings CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

ORGANISTS WANTED

OPENING for experienced organist, Christian Science church in western Massachusetts; references. Write Box J-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOLOISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS for regular soloist will be held in Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Hartford, Conn. Write Music Committee, 129 Lafayette Street.

SOLOIST, one interested in Christian Science preferred. State training and experience. First Church of Christ, Scientist, 457 E. Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

SUBSTITUTE soloist and pianist. Christian Science Society, 2626 East Fremont Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. C. Call TA 2-5952.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE with wide experience as office and business manager wishes to serve with firm requiring such services; over draft age, now employed. Box A-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WORK WITH RESPONSIBILITY of management and with future in small established organization desired by currently employed sales representative, with yearly sales over several million dollars; wide practical business experience for age 34; family; university degrees; highest references. Write Box G-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-EXECUTIVE, diversified experience, complete charge all books, office, taxes. Write Box L-7, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION (Christian Scientist), refined, anywhere; reader; driver; no housekeeping. Write Box P-5, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED stenotypist, typist and comptometer operator desires position preferably connected with radio broadcast. Box X-11, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 59 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre; all lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7533.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

DOGS FOR SALE

IRISH setter pups, ped., 3 months old. Tel. Wilmington 2122 (Mass.) daily until 11 a. m.; evenings after 8; and Sunday.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 39 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0648. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER in Perfect Condition
WESTLER, 91 Westland Ave., Boston. Com 7323

FUR STORAGE

Furs NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired, Remodeled and Stored
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS.
12 West Street, Boston — Han. 5871

HOUSEHOLD PETS

HOME WANTED for beautiful black-white part spaniel-springer male puppy, about 10 months, found in subway. Stearns, 118 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. TR 5-0337.

INFORMATION WANTED

Will GEORGE GRIFFITHS late of WAVERTREE and Qu-Appelle N. W. Territory please write to his sister Cissy, Mrs. Selina A. Davies, 2, Browning Road, Waterloo, Liverpool 22, England.

JEWELERS

SAPPHIRES, Mounted and Unmounted
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MILLINERY

LAURA LOUISE, INC., 21 Pearl St., Worcester, Mass. HATS OF DISTINCTION—custom-made and ready-made.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	36c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

(Continued)

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 36 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge, TRO. 4620.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

ORIENTAL RUGS Carefully Cleaned and Repaired. Ken. 7755
MOUSTAPHA AVIGDOR, 120 Newbury St., Boston

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Upham's Cor., Mass.—Better upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses renovated. COL. 3206.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Small portable radio and garden tractor. MRS. J. A. DUTCHER, Greene, N. Y.

WOOD FOR SALE

ORDER NOW—Hardwood for fireplaces, cut to specification; delivered in Greater Boston; also kindling wood. FOWLER BROS., P. O. Box 418, Raymond, N. H.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

PYREX
OVENWARE for easy cooking.
All supplies for the Victory Garden
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
Tel. ARLington 0114 — 444-446 Mass. Ave.

TIRES RECAPPED HERE
WHOLESALE—RETAIL
Charles B. Perham, Inc.
295 Broadway — Arlington 2433

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mme. Buettel Arnould
French Millinery Sale!
Smartly Trimmed and Sport Hats
Greatly Reduced
37 TEMPLE PLACE, THIRD FLOOR

Hauer's FRENCH CLEANSING-LAUNDERING
17 CHARLES STREET
PHONE LAF. 2136

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

EMERSON
Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in Permanent Waving
482 Centre Street — ARN. 3371

BOSTON—Mattapan

Memorial Day wreaths of natural oak leaves clustered with straw flowers.
Fresh Flowers and Potted Plants
BLUE HILLS FLOWER SHOP
Mattapan Square — Blu 1245

BOSTON—Roslindale

RIDE THE BIKE
to work or on vacation
TIRES Balloon 2.59; Balloon Tubes 1.49
Bicycle Chains 1.25
Bicycle Pedals pr. .98
Sirens 1.49
Genuine New Departure Parts
CENTRE HARDWARE CO.
4202 Washington Street, Roslindale
2038 Centre Street, West Roxbury

The Slip that cannot slip!
CHARLOO SLIPS
Superior Quality Trilleo Rayon. Straight Cut front prevents hiking. Underarm LATON inserts for a smooth moulded bustline.
DEBS SUITS, SKIRTS, SWEATERS SPORTSWEAR
7 Corinth Street, Roslindale

Trethewey Brothers
PARkway 3283, 7050
George S. Trethewey
Plumbing, Heating, Gasfitting
Stove, Furnace and Range Repairing
JOBBING A SPECIALTY
4280 Washington St. — Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6080
A Service for Every Household

BROCKTON

FARR'S
DRY GOODS STORE
We want to help you dress up for
Summer
51-53 No. Main St., Brockton, Mass.

Comfort, Style, Durability—Factors That Make Our Furniture Desirable.
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
610 Main Street — Opp. Forest Ave.

Color Harmony for Your Home!
Borrow a copy of the Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Style Guide. Use Kem-Tone on your Walls and Ceilings.
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
271 Main St. — Brockton — Tel. 9675

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey-Bo
NOW IS THE TIME TO STORE YOUR FURS
Our Fur Storage Is Dependable
128 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON, MASS.

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street — Phone 189

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Are You Thinking of
GRADUATION GIFTS—
WEDDING GIFTS?
Complete Line of Fine Watches
HOLMBERG & DOUGLAS
JEWELERS
1332 Beacon Street — Coolidge Corner

Barnaby FLORISTS
Longwood 5626 — 11 Harvard St.

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street — ASP. 8000
Member F T D

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 5876. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You get QUALITY and FLAVOR in all Heinz Products
HEINZ KETCHUP
SAGE'S
60 Church St., Cambridge — TRO. 2212
Leonard St., Belmont Centre — BEL. 4500

Fine Foods
REALLY FRESH
VEGETABLES — EGGS
LOBSTERS — FISH, ALL KINDS
CE-LECT DONUTS
EGAN'S MARKET
221 Concord Ave. — Kir. 9300

FUR STORAGE
Complete Protection from Moths, Fire and Theft. 2% of Your Valuation.
830 MASS. AVE. — TEL. KIRkland 1700
SWARTZ BROTHERS
Exclusive Custom Furriers
Storage House Inspection Invited

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service

CONCORD

CALL ACTON 202
Bursaw Gas & Oil Co.
For
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
BURNER SERVICE

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
FALL RIVER'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Established 1867

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MID-SUMMER MILLINERY
Whites, Cocoa Palms, and light colors that are smart and cool to wear.
SPILLANE MILLINERY
550 Main Street

Make this store your Headquarters for your needs on your Home, Lawn and Garden Supplies
Central Hardware Co.
621 Main St. — Tel. 3970

WHITE SHOES
for the
Holiday and Graduation
Many styles to choose from at popular prices.
GEORGE BROS.
334-6 MAIN STREET
High Grade Shoe Repairing

SEE NEXT PAGE

• RESTAURANTS

ALLSTON, MASS.

Audrey Lee
Doughnut & Sandwich Shop
Home Cooking a Specialty
Delicious Doughnuts
LUNCHEON SPECIALS 40c
HOT EVENING DINNERS, 45c to 75c
Open 8:30 to 6:30 p. m. (Closed Mon.)
168 Harvard Avenue — Allston

BOSTON

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

When in Boston
Dine at
Eichel's
"You'll imagine you're home"
Quiet, Restful Atmosphere
HOME COOKED FOOD
Complete Luncheons and Dinners from 50c
1 Winter Place, Off Winter Street
"In the Shopping District"

STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

BOSTON

Boston's Quaintest Eating Place
CARVER HOUSE
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS by CHEF THEMO
12 CARVER STREET

MALDEN, MASS.

The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food
Popular Prices

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

NEW ENGLAND PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. — LAS. 9872
Open Sundays

NORWOOD, MASS.

Vega Swedish Restaurants
INC.
ROUTE 1—NORWOOD, MASS.
Finest Swedish Quality
Complete Swedish Atmosphere
CATERING

WELLESLEY, MASS.

Seiler's
RESTAURANT
Wellesley Square
Where you meet your friends
OPEN DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued from previous page)

F. A. Lane Company

FOR SUMMER COMFORT
Choice Standard Worsted or Tropical Worsted Suits. Wide selection here now in these and other Summer garments.
Prices Held Down on All
530 MAIN STREET

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 630

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

Leisure
5 Putnam Street Tel. 848

FRAMINGHAM

Warren E. Henderson
SHOES
WALK-OVER
30 Union Ave.
Tel. Fram. 6306

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

See the new Jantzens now in the Sports Shop at
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Conserve on Fuel With Rock Wool INSULATION
Free Estimates
W. H. CRANTON OIL CO.
14 Water Street Tel. 248

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 3472

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
Men's Clothing
302 High Street

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

THE LEARY SHOP
Corsets—Girdles—Underthings
Negligees and Hosiery
231 MAPLE STREET

LAWRENCE

Kyanize
SUPER SERVICE HOUSE PAINT
ALLIED PAINT STORE
34 AMESBURY STREET

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

POLO SHIRTS, CREW SHIRTS
WASH SLACKS AND SLACK SUITS
For Men and Boys
Earlington's SWEATERS

JUNKINS CANDY STORE
577 Essex Street
Next to the Waldorf
•
HOME MADE ICE CREAM
Our Specialty

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE
(Continued)

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

PARTRIDGE'S
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840—0841
Getting Married? We Specialize in Wedding Receptions
Call Mr. Price for Particulars

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

McGregor
Slack Ensembles
Sport Shirts
Summer Slacks
Men's— Boys'
READY'S

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Protect Your Furs
Use Our
6 point Fur Storage
Right Here on Our Premises
PHONE 5481
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

The finest of Luggage at
DONOVAN HARNESS & AUTO SUPPLY CO.
109 MARKET STREET
In business 111 years
LOWELL, MASS.

Store your Furs in
Cherry and Webb's
Circulating Dry Cold Air Storage Vaults
Phone LOWELL 7661

Morse & Beals FLORIST
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

LYNN

Finely Tailored—Heavy Duty
MATTRESS COVERS
Full or twin bed size. Deep box sides to fit innerspring mattresses. Good for years of service. Protects the wear of your mattress.
$2.98 each
Goddard Bros
Telephone LY 2-3737
Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington Street, Lynn
LY 3-4956

The Treasure House of Gifts
Fine Jewelry makes an Ideal Gift for Everyone
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street

Youth World
Serving the youth of Lynn
147 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

Exclusive Agents in Lynn for
THIBAUT WALLPAPER
Over 350 new Spring patterns in stock.
Hutchinson Hardware
49-55 MONROE STREET

MALDEN

JOSLIN'S IS READY
with the things you need to spend a carefree
HOLIDAY AT HOME

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

Checks are SMART
Enjoy the Prestige and Convenience of a Checking Account
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
Cambridge • Everett • Malden • Stoneham
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Famous Name" SHOES SPECIAL BUY
Made by the finest Shoe Craftsmen in the Country and sold in the most exclusive shops, these shoes are being offered at truly bargain prices.

OUR PRICE
$3.95, $4.95
Some at $6.95
"THE FINEST SHOES FROM THE FINEST SOURCES"
BARRY'S SHOE STORE
60 Exchange St. Tel. Malden 1245

MALDEN REMNANT STORE
426 MAIN ST., Opp. First Baptist Church
Large assortment of high quality fabrics at our usual low prices.
New Cottons — Nice Print Silks—Rayons—Woolens and Draper Goods
Wool for Hooked and Braided Rugs Patchwork by the Pound

GET ALL SET FOR THE SUMMER WITH OUR
NEW COLD WAVE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
ALBA'S BEAUTY SALON
52 Exchange Street Mal. 2235

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers
Our uniform quality will please you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

MARLBORO

WALLACE
Automotive Service
116 Broad Street
Marlboro, Mass.
Tel. 722

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Straw Hats are in

517 Main Street
PRIOR
THE HABERDASHER
"FINE SHOES WELL FITTED WEAR LONGER!"
NEWHALL'S
Shoe Store
547 MAIN STREET

Flowers for Every Occasion
Say it with Flowers
Melrose Florist Co.
PHONE MEL. 1628 • 245 W. WYOMING

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

PHONE YOUR ORDERS
MEL. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKET
Phone Orders Friday for Early Saturday Delivery. 510 Main St.

HIGHLANDS MARKET
It is a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Mel. 3638 441 Franklin St.

THE GARDEN SHOP
C. B. & F. H. GOSS, INC.
138 ESSEX STREET MEL. 0794
Making Better Gardens Is Easy With Proper Materials and Tools.

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD
TABER'S INC.
254-58 Union Street
CENTRAL MARKET and GROCERY
"Where the good things gather"

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

WING'S
790 Purchase St., New Bedford
•
Ladies' and Misses' Wearing Apparel and Accessories on Our Second Floor
—in Old New Bedford
"GULF HILL"
denotes the highest in quality
Restaurant and Ice Cream Bar
596 PLEASANT STREET
Opp. Library in The Heart of The City

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

Dresses for All Occasions
Carefully selected
Personal attention given to your needs
SALLY WHEELER
831 BEACON STREET
S. S. Pierce Co. is next door
Sizes 12-42—16½-22½

PITTSFIELD

Wear
WALK-OVERS
for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

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by a modern method
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Sparkling Fresh, Top Quality, Every Day
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Coal
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AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
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P	U	M	P	K	I	N
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O		T	A	L	O	N
T	O		T	E	G	
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	D	A	M		T	N
A	R	G	O	S		S
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S	W	E	D	I	S	H

ENGLAND

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CAFÉ
Luncheons
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(Continued from previous page)

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WORCESTER

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JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.
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Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS FIGURES
THE FLUFFY SUBSTANCE OF THE POD OF THE CAT-O-NINE-TAILS OR CATTAILS IS NOW BEING USED IN LIFE PRESERVERS. ONE OUNCE WILL SUPPORT 14½ TIMES ITS OWN WEIGHT.
IT'S A FACT
IT TAKES MORE THAN EIGHT MINUTES FOR LIGHT FROM THE SUN TO REACH THE EARTH
THERE ARE DEVICES TO RETARD THE FALLING SPEED OF LETTERS IN MAIL CHUTES IN THE EMPIRE STATE BLDG. N.Y. UNLESS SLOWED DOWN, THEY WOULD BE SCORCHED BY FRICTION —H. FARRIS—
THE DEPT. OF COMMERCE FIGURES THAT THE WAR HAS ALREADY COST MORE THAN 400 BILLION DOLLARS TO THE NATIONS IN THE CONFLICT.

Daily Anecdote

Civic Pride

Wilson Mizner, the playwright, and Nat Evans, the globetrotter, were returning home from Europe. Evans was trying to place a certain passenger, a solid-looking citizen with a Middle West air about him.

"I know I've seen him somewhere," said Evans, "and just for curiosity I'd like to know what town he comes from."

"All right," said Mizner, "I'll find out for you."

"How?" inquired Evans. "Ask him?"

"Certainly not," replied Mizner. "Anybody could do that. The thing to do is to show some finesse. Watch me."

He led Evans to where the stranger was standing on the promenade deck intently watching a passing ship. Directly behind him they halted. He had not seen them approaching.

"Tell me," demanded Mizner in a loud tone, "what town in the United States, in your opinion, has the most up-to-date fire department?"

The stranger spun on his heel, with his forefinger aimed and leveled.

"Cedar Rapids," he said; "small, but highly efficient."

Did You Know That—

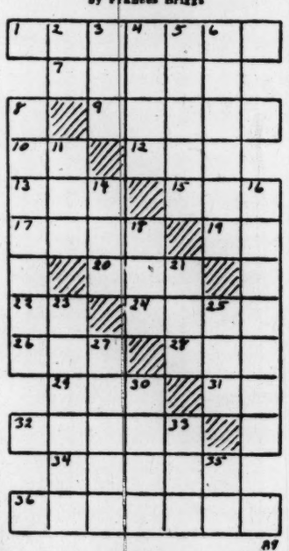
Although geographically part of North America, Attu actually is in the eastern hemisphere?

In England, boots which can't be repaired are converted into fertilizer?

A handful of ordinary baking soda will extinguish a fire of burning grease on a gas burner?

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What vegetable became a vehicle in certain fairy tale?
7—Naumkeag was former (Indian) name of what city of Massachusetts?
8—Claw of a bird of prey is what?
10—Toward.
12—What do you call a sheep in its second year?
13—Color.
15—What is one of pins of a stringed musical instrument?
17—What is Europe's highest volcano?
18—Not any.
20—Any break in continuity is what?
22—What State of U. S. is often called the "Pelican State" (abbr.)?
24—What serves to identify Lionel in opera "Martha"?
26—How many acts in Strauss's "Elektra"?
28—Also.
29—What is a millpond?
31—What is a symbol for thoron?
33—What is name of Odysseus's dog in the "Odyssey"?
34—What is first name of Miss Fitzgerald, who sings classics in swing time (poss.)?
36—What was nationality of Alfred Nobel, chemist and philanthropist?

Down
2—What is objective case of "we"?
3—A wrestling match is contested on what?
4—Small plot of ground is what?
5—What is a Central American stinging ant?
6—Who is daughter of titular hero of "Cymbeline"?
8—Who is the Moor of Shakespeare's drama?
11—Not in.
14—Shittles is a popular game in what country (abbr.)?
16—Hair of what mythical creatures was entwined with serpents?
19—Born, Switzerland, is on what river?
21—What is the hard stone of a drupaceous fruit?
23—Who is the patron saint of Scotland?
25—Negative.
27—What bird is an emblem of authority and power?
30—What is the matrix, or cavity, in which anything is shaped?
32—Capuchin monkey is what?
35—Solfeggi (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

What Fibers Are Being Substituted for Manila in Wartime Rope?

Along with silk, camphor, rubber, and other items, manila fiber, best of rope-making materials, must be included in the list of Japan-caused shortages.

Rope, moreover, is quite an important article. Without rope, tugboats couldn't ply their trade; merchant ships and war vessels couldn't sail; rangers would have to do without scaling nets, etc.

Perhaps next best on the list of rope fibers is the sisal, an agave, which may be obtained from Africa. Another agave, henequen (principally used in binder twine), is obtainable from Mexico and Cuba. This sisal rope is only about 75 per cent as strong, size for size, as rope made from manila fiber. Henequen rope has only about 60 per cent of the strength of manila.

Rope also may be made from such fibers as jute, cotton, and nemp. Hemp is a familiar rope fiber. The old sailing vessels, before the introduction of manila to this country in 1820, were hemp-rope equipped. And hemp will soon be a real addition to our domestic rope fiber supply. This spring 185,000 acres of Corn Belt land are to be planted in hemp for fiber, and 50,000 acres more for seed. And in 1940 the entire hemp acreage in this country was less than 2000 acres.

Various other natural fibers are being experimented with for cordage. Among these may be mentioned the yucca, scrub palmetto, and such plants as caroa of Brazil, fique of Colombia, and malva blanca of Cuba.

Not all rope fibers are obtained from plants. Rope spun from man-made nylon fibers is proving invaluable for glider tow-ropes and has been an important factor in making practicable the flying pick-up of motorless craft. At present the matter of cost stands in the way of the general use of nylon fibers for rope, but it is thought that the cost may drop considerably under quantity production.

Researchers are also experimenting with other substances from which rope can be made, and viscose and acetate rayon fibers show promise.

W. P. Keasbey

Candy to South Africa

Cape Town, S. Africa

School children in South Africa have lately been receiving candy (sweets—in this country) wrapped in "patriotic" paper bearing the words: "Sweets from the children of the United States of America," in Afrikaans.

It appears that it was first the idea of the U. S. A. to distribute sweets to children in those countries where candies and sugar were rationed.

But for some reason or other best known to the children of U. S. A., South Africa was not left out, and the children here are indeed delightfully grateful to their cousins across the seas.

R. E. L.

Canal Substitute

The new 199-mile oil pipe line across Florida will soon carry 30,000 barrels a day; Texas barges will unload gasoline at Carabelle, and Atlantic coast barges will load up with it at Jacksonville.

A Verse for Today . . .

He delivereth and rescueth, and he worketh signs and wonders in heaven and in earth.—Dan. 6:27

Photographic Oddities in the News

Wide World Photos

This pair of aviators are giving us an idea of the long faces now exhibited in Axis countries—attributed, they say, to the recent heavy air raids. Actually they are looking from behind the lens of a huge airfield floodlight at Brooks Field, Texas.

A mother robin proudly sits on the kitchen mop she chose as her nesting site, on the back porch of a St. Louis home. At the appearance of four eggs in the nest, Mrs. Robert Shaw, the mop's owner, declared it officially "out of service for the duration."

On K. P. duty, Corp. John Christy of Fort Benning, Ga., enviously eyes four pounds of dehydrated potato shreds held by 2nd Lt. Jeanne H. Hexamer, an Army hospital dietitian. The shreds will provide servings for 100 men.

In Lighter Vein

Not Hot Dogs

Of course, we realize the war department is too busy to keep watching this sheet, but it wouldn't be a waste of time if it were to watch our cryptic comments on the G. I. mentality and food. Not many weeks ago we protested bitterly when papers carried an item to the effect that soldiers like the hot dog best of all foods. Now the department reports that the earlier report was erroneous. "As a matter of fact," the official pronouncement said, "frankfurters are well liked but by no means are the most popular meat." The department even admitted that a soldier would prefer a cut of roast beef to the lowly dog. You don't say. . . .

—Scott Field (Ill.) Broadcaster

Fabrics and Style

Shopper: "Do you still stock blackout material, or is the craze over?"—Punch.

Search for Bauxite

The U. S. Bureau of Mines has undertaken a greatly expanded search for bauxite, alumite, and aluminous clays to make the country independent of imported bauxite for aluminum.

Brevities

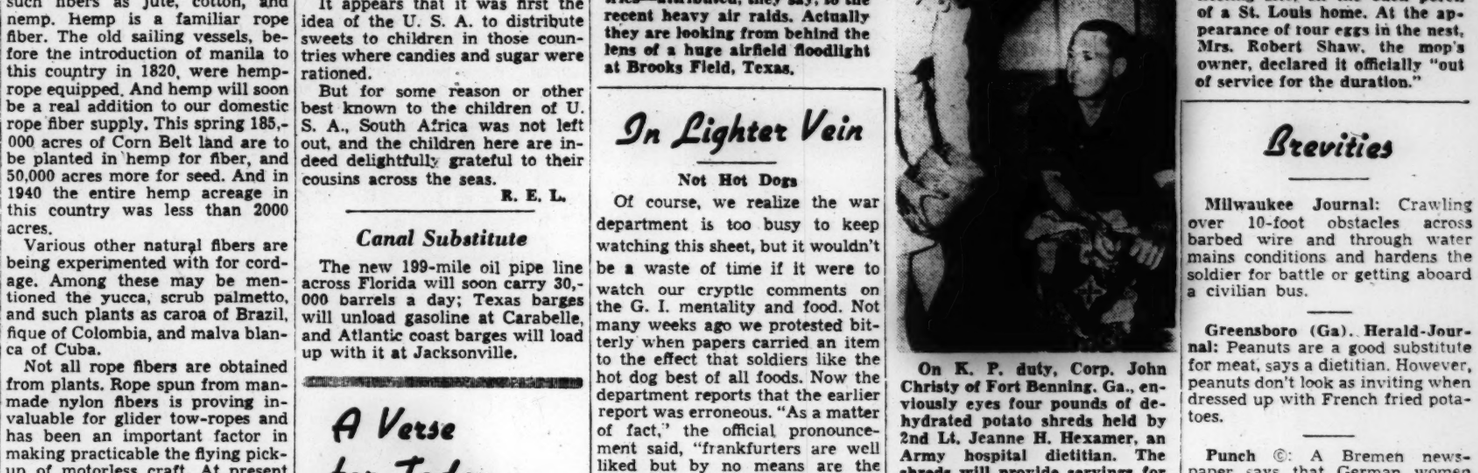
Milwaukee Journal: Crawling over 10-foot obstacles across barbed wire and through water mains conditions and hardens the soldier for battle or getting aboard a civilian bus.

Greensboro (Ga). Herald-Journal: Peanuts are a good substitute for meat, says a dietitian. However, peanuts don't look as inviting when dressed up with French fried potatoes.

Punch ©: A Bremen newspaper says that German women helping in the war effort are not expected to do any dirty work. Reasonable enough. What is the Gestapo for?

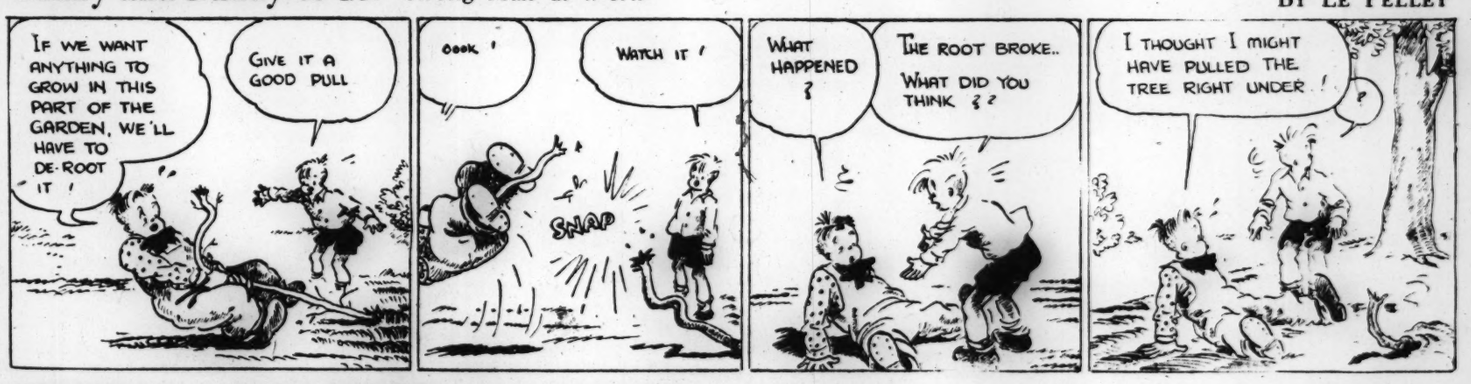
Brubaker in The New Yorker: William Allen White predicts an armistice with Germany on February 9, 1946, at 11 a. m. Does he mean Eastern War Time, or what?

NEWS ITEM— THE WORLD'S BEST PAID UNEMPLOYED MEN.



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Strong Man at Work*

By Le Pelley


IF WE WANT ANYTHING TO GROW IN THIS PART OF THE GARDEN, WE'LL HAVE TO DE-ROOT IT!
GIVE IT A GOOD PULL
OOOK!
WATCH IT!
SNAP
WHAT HAPPENED?
THE ROOT BROKE.. WHAT DID YOU THINK??
I THOUGHT I MIGHT HAVE PULLED THE TREE RIGHT UNDER!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Well, Maybe We Will After the War*

By Rodgers

The Boss and I left for Uncle George's farme right after school today-
It was a long hike
But, oh boy, it was worth it to see ol' Jerry and all my farm friends again!
"There's nothing like these three-day holidays," I thought.
"Seems silly to me we don't have more of them!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Cooking School Is No Picnic in the Park*

By The Hagers

Said Ted, "Our singer's baby grand Was left in Drakeville Park's bandstand."
Then, like a schooner in full sail, Up swept our Madame Nightingale.
"A bandstand is no place for me!" "Our concert's in the park," said we.
"What concert? I'm here to instruct. A cooking school, sirs, I conduct!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1943

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"To the Aid of the Design"

Now the battle plan is made; soon the action unfolds. If people in the United Nations are in suspense about the next moves in the strategy just agreed upon by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and their combined military and naval staffs in Washington, what must be the uncertainty within the Axis?

The secrets of what history will probably record as the most momentous conference on the conduct of this war—because in it were received and accepted the ideas of victory—have been excellently kept. The reports, and the rumors, are adroitly confusing. Corporal Hitler, indeed, in thinking of defensive moves, must not at this moment know which is his "bow and which is his stern."

The democratic mood and the harmonious nature of the conference should be noted. No red carpets, no lancers, outriders, no fireworks, no regimented mobs to cheer on signal, or Charlie Chaplin-esque panoply were needed to stimulate these adult and reasonable conferees, or to rally support behind them. All the old fears that Americans and Britons could not plan and work together pleasantly and effectively vanished in Washington, as they did on the fields of North Africa.

The scope of the conference explains its length, 17 days. The power of the Allies is such now that offensive moves can be simultaneously projected in all theaters. Until now, except in North Africa, the necessity has been for defensive parries, and limited offensives that were really tactical defensives. But now the arsenal is rolling to such a magnificent extent that moves on all the fronts are limited only by shipping. When that deficiency is overcome, as it will be, land operations will augment the terrific softening-up blows now being delivered by air.

Upon events in Russia unquestionably depends much of the direction and timing of the strategy agreed upon at the Washington conference. If Hitler plunges once more in the East—or if Russia hurls its strength to drive out the Hun (as the moves in the Kuban hint)—England and America will doubtless seize the opportunity to invade from the West. The availability, or lack of it, of Russian bases in the Pacific weighs incalculably in coming activity in that theater, too.

But these are all matters of which the admirals and generals know more than we. Theirs is now the command. The war is not won; this is decidedly not the time to slacken the effort, or prematurely herald victory. It may be there will be many dark days ahead—and a longer period of time than many suppose—before the strategy of this conference is successfully fulfilled; but a trenchant phrase in Mr. Churchill's address to Congress the other day offers a helpful thought. He applied it to Tunisia, but those who wait with hopeful hearts now might usefully remember it when thinking of coming events: "The unexpected came to the aid of the design and multiplied the results. . . ."

Bolivia: A Door Ajar

An encouraging measure of the distance traveled toward integrating the Western Hemisphere into one working whole is the current trip by Bolivia's President, Gen. Enrique Peñaranda, to several American countries. Latest on the itinerary has been Cuba as President Peñaranda works southward from Canada, the United States, and Mexico.

Bolivia has signed up, during President Peñaranda's visit to Washington, as one of the United Nations. Previously Bolivia had decreed war on the Axis, joining Brazil as the only two countries on the South American continent to take this final step.

In terms of contribution to the war effort, Bolivia's tin, tungsten, antimony, other minerals, and rubber, are indispensable. In terms of the great future of America, Bolivia's social and economic problems offer challenges already being accepted. Bolivia's Government, and that of the United States, have before them a report submitted by a joint investigating commission sent into the mines and farming districts. The report lists appalling conditions.

That these and other primary human elements are at last being subjected to serious remedial efforts, is a measure of how Pan Americanism is growing in practical ways.

The distance to be covered before Bolivia's many social, political, diplomatic, and economic gaps have been bridged, is only now being discerned. But at least this most remote land of America, saved from Nazi domination, is being drawn into the full current of hemisphere collaboration.

'Chutes for Birds

Parachutes for pigeons is the latest in Army equipment.

To be sure, they are designed for feathered messengers serving with the paratroops. But just the same, this has all the earmarks of a dangerous precedent. Next thing you know, ducks will be agitating for outboard motors.

Pigeons who have floated lazily earthward, suspended from a nice, cozy parachute will probably refuse to lift a wing from then on. No doubt, the least they will settle for will be a 50-mile an hour tail wind. In fact, there's no telling what sort of high-nonflying notions they may get once they've pulled the rip cord.

But, after all, pigeons have earned some consideration in this war. If there were medals of valor for birds, more than one carrier pigeon could qualify. For instance, there was Myrtle who crash-landed with a bomber crew in the South Pacific. Her feathers heavy with oil from the ducking she got when the ship went under, Myrtle tried to take off with her message for help. She made three brave attempts before she could finally free her wings sufficiently to get into the air. Once up, she made a beeline for home base, and a rescue plane was promptly dispatched to pick up the rest of Myrtle's crew.

Seriously, we don't believe pigeon morale will break down.

Too Many Eleventh Hours

This business of being repeatedly rescued at the eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute from the disasters of a major strike isn't good enough. The American people are beginning to feel like the heroine in the play who wearied of being carried down the fireman's ladder just before the house collapsed. The public is plainly glad that the Akron rubber workers have heeded President Roosevelt's demand to return to work, but is inclined to ask, "How many times have we got to go through this?"

It is time the United States had a clear-cut policy on wartime strikes. So far the President by leaping from emergency to emergency has staved off any long large-scale stoppage. But aside from the damage done by tension and bitterness, there has been loss of production, not small in the coal mines and estimated at $18,000,000 in the rubber walkout. If Mr. Roosevelt can't find something better than these hair-raising last-minute rescues, Congress should attempt to bring some order into a chaotic and explosive labor situation.

Many people believe strikes should simply be outlawed. Action in that direction is certainly coming closer. Union leaders and members might give it more attention—or at least earlier attention—than a replaying of the President's stock appeal to go back to work.

Something needs to be done to jar workers out of the habit of striking. They may feel they haven't any other way of calling attention to their case or getting action. But when men strike because one of their number hasn't bought enough war bonds or because their union has increased the dues—seemingly incredible, but actual cases—a Nation at war has got to call a halt. Public opinion—and certainly the opinion of men whose working hours are set by the bugle—will soon force some sharper restraints on strikes.

But just passing a law will not solve the fundamental trouble—which is a failure to feel the necessity for sacrificing to win the war. This affects the public and Congress as well as labor and the Administration. It is seen in profiteering and gas chiseling, in black markets and in just plain apathy as well as in strikes. The bombs are not falling on American cities, the enemy isn't visibly at the border.

This attitude bears very directly on the problem of strikes because it is the attitude which has prevented more effective action against inflation. And the rise in living costs is the fire which puts steam behind workers' demands. Congress particularly has been lax in failing to draw off surplus buying power by higher taxes and has undermined price controls. It could remove much of the pressure for strikes by action to curb inflation.

When a showdown comes workers seem to realize that the war comes ahead of wages. They—and every other section of the community—should look a bit further ahead and without coming to the brink of action that endangers the national effort, recognize that this is war.

The Bookshelf

Origins of World War II

To nail down the causes of World War II while we are still in the midst of fighting is an almost impossible task. The subject is too near to see the details in their proper proportion. Too many sources are inaccessible. The judge is too easily susceptible to becoming prosecutor or attorney for the defendant.

Yet Profs. C. G. Haines and R. J. S. Hoffman did not allow these considerations to deter them from writing THE ORIGINS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR. (New York: Oxford. $4.25.) Both authors have won high reputation as experts on European history through earlier publications and their common work is an excellent reference book on the period from 1900 until December, 1941, though it is not, and could not be, the last word on the subject of war guilt. It is not the key to the understanding of our time, but it gives the reader a better idea where to look for that key.

The main thesis of the book runs about as follows: Modern history reflects the struggle between forces striving for world organization and integration of the human races and forces striving for the conservation of isolated and pseudo-independent units. The fact that we have been experiencing two world wars within 25 years shows the need to evolve a peace formula that will clear the path for genuine international co-operation.

This need was not understood by the peace makers of 1919. They squandered the fruits of victory in senseless efforts to square the circle. As far as they had the vision they lacked strength, and as far as they had strength they used it in the service of an outmoded nationalism in the field of politics, economics, and cultural relations.

The result was the spreading of a type of thinking which drove several nations into the arms of unscrupulous dictators and favored the growth of the appeasement attitude among the others.

This thesis is not brand new, but it cannot be proclaimed too often, and the authors deserve thanks for the perspicacious manner in which they arranged the vast material, at least until the middle of 1938.

However, for the period immediately preceding the outbreak of the war, the documentary evidence is neither complete nor entirely convincing. The authors' insistence, for instance, that Russia was as much to blame as Great Britain and France for the breakdown of the Moscow negotiations in the summer of 1939 seems hardly tenable any longer. Neville Chamberlain as well as the French Cabinet toyed until the last moment with the hope of turning Germany eastward. If we gloss over this fact, we are apt to lose sight of the social component in the present crisis.

It is well, as the authors do, to lift the two world wars above the sphere of cabinet policy; yet the issue is not only between national sovereignty and international co-ordination, but also between class-wise isolation and a new social order. In THE ORIGINS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR there is still too much talk about the nations and too little about the people.

E. S. P.

Our Readers Say—

An Australian Poll Tax

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding an article by Frank L. Perrin, last November, we are not exactly sure what is the poll tax in America, but if it means payment of the cost of voting, which has been advocated here, that is an honest return for service, besides having definite psychological value. Since money is the human being's concept of value, a price upon the vote may serve to penetrate dull minds with some sense of its worth.

A poll tax or levy should not exceed the cost, per head, of an election. In Australia, a Federal election costs approximately £100,000 for about 4,000,000 voters, or 6d a head. Such payment would spread the cost of an election evenly over those who directly benefit, instead of inflicting it on a minority.

Payment would be, without exception, by every individual who exercised a vote, a mere return for manpower and materials . . . inculcating a sense of responsibility in the voter. It is not an instrument for raising revenue, but refers only to "servicing," electoral machinery and organization. No one could put a money value on the great franchise itself.

R. B.

Sydney, Australia

For Intelligent Voting

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Just a line to say thank you for your splendid coverage, balanced presentation, and honest reporting in general. But in particular to express my appreciation of the "Votes of New England Congressmen" column. This is the first attempt I've seen in five years in Boston to inform the electorate of what their congressmen were doing, and is, I feel, a most necessary knowledge for intelligent voting. Most of us can't wade through the Congressional Record daily.

(Mrs.) JANE L. RUBEN

Newton Center, Mass.

"A High Beacon"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to express my appreciation of your printing of Mr. Hinshaw's address. In addition to being a powerful plea for the press, it is a summary of all that is highest in our policy of government and a high beacon that is showing the way to the better world that we are in the process of uncovering.

Manchester, Iowa BERNICE C. TOMS

Two Things

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Remember the old story of the mouse that was no longer interested in the cheese? He just wanted to get out of the trap? That's me.

I am only interested now in two things:

1. Getting our children victoriously home from this war.
2. Assuring them a lasting peace.

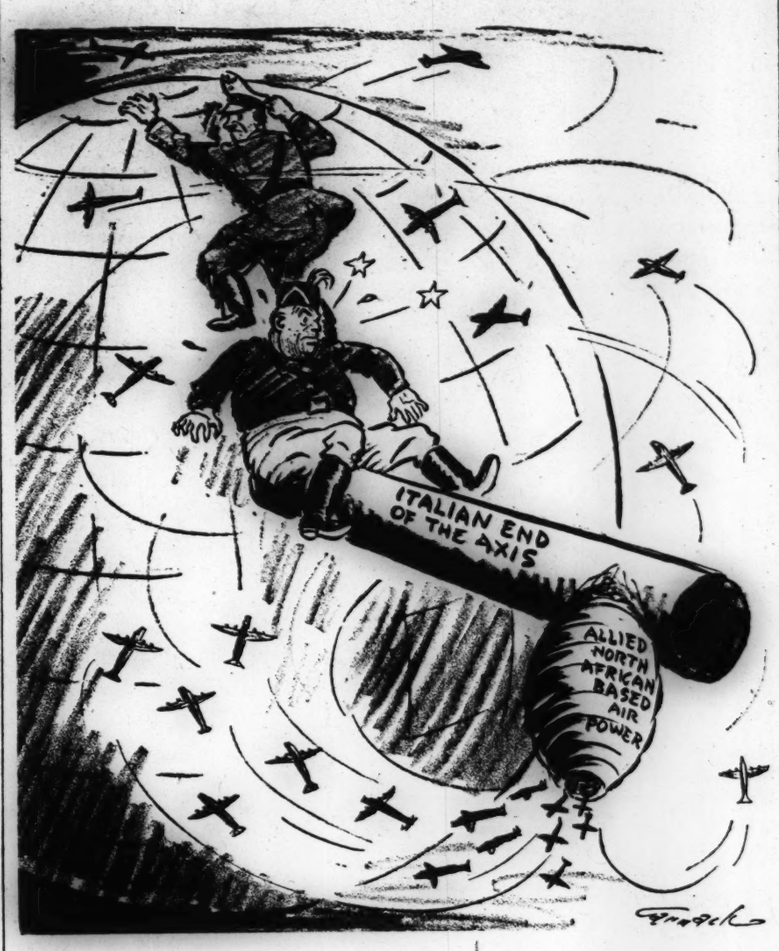
I don't care now whether it's done by Democrats or Republicans, as long as it's done.

E. M. ADAMS

New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Bz-z-z-z!



Down the Middle of the Road

Newspapers and National Unity

By Erwin D. Canham

Managing Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

(Excerpts from an address delivered at Columbia, Mo., today in accepting a Medal of Honor awarded the Monitor for "distinguished journalistic service" by the University of Missouri School of Journalism.)

By the very nature of things, news feeds on disagreement. Disagreement, conflict, are the elemental characteristics of news. Thus newspapers tend to emphasize in their columns the examples of conflict and disunity, rather than the forces which actually unite us. The same thing is true of politics, whose technique is based predominantly on conflict and disagreement. There is a premium on divergence.

As a result of these technical conditions, the rifts within our nation tend to get wider and wider, unless we have some great volcanic force which will help to fuse them. In some nations, that force has been peril—stark and everpresent. Here, we need the moral equivalent of peril, and I don't have to tell you that such a commodity is exceedingly difficult to procure. Or, if we can get enough people to see that there are large and palpable advantages—selfish ones, too—in unity, then we can harness an elemental motive to our chariot.

* * *

I wish the newspapers of America would come forward and say: "Listen, Americans, we have talked a long time about the things that divide us. We have talked so much about these things that they have come to dominate our everyday lives and thinking. . . . Perhaps we need to re-define the things we all believe. Then, after we have defined them—and in phrasing, they will probably sound pretty trite and obvious—let us see how far we can all go along together in putting them into operation. Let us chart and stake out our area of agreement. Then when it is charted, let us see in what directions we can extend its borders. Perhaps we will be surprised at the possibilities.

First, then . . .

We need America. Indeed, to be accurate, we love America. We need the things for which it stands. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, with, if possible, a sirloin steak and French fried potatoes. We need a secure place in which to live and work, a place where we can get enough to eat, and can think as much for ourselves as we are able, and—as aforesaid—can pursue happiness.

We know that two things are necessary to assure us those conditions that we need: a stable and well-ordered nation within a stable and well-ordered world. We have learned recently that the power of aggression in the air and from the seas has made it impossible for us to live cut off from the rest of the world.

* * *

Is there as much disagreement as we usually assume about the ways in which we can attain these ends? I do not think there really is, if we are able to get the right language to define our ways and means. . . .

How do we attain life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for Americans?

First, by winning this war. We do that by following the advice of our most able military leaders. We know they will sometimes err; but they are the best we have got, and we hope they will be rigorous in demoting and shifting those among themselves who make serious mistakes.

Now, some of us have said recently that the best way to win the war is to fight less hard against Hitler and to turn on the Japanese. They could be right, although I don't think so. But cannot we agree that the decision ought to be left to the military men, who of course can get expert advice on political, diplomatic, and economic conditions from laymen? A certain kind of public and official pressure must be maintained constantly on military men, and public opinion is very salutary in this regard, but the basic decisions on strategy and tactics—local or global—must be left to them, conditioned by the strong attitude of people and laymen.

* * *

Since we are agreed on the first necessity of winning the war, we should realize that this means the correct peace terms and post-war arrangements. Everybody knows the war will not be won if aggression is able to pick itself up, shake off the dust, lick its wounds, and prepare for next time. So if we are to win this war, we must do something to see that it stays won. What shall we do? Well, again we might ask the professionals in whom we have confidence what their view is.

But our common sense tells us that the war-making power of the aggressors must be curbed and kept within check. That means, obviously, that we Americans cannot just retire to our happy homeland and let the rest of the world stew in its own juice. We might all love to do that, but it will be too costly in the long run.

So we need to take steps to prevent another sacrifice like the present. That means, surely, some kind of demilitarization and policing of the infection areas. I will not say what kind. But certainly, in our own most selfish interests, we must see that the world doesn't come tumbling down over our heads again. And next time the threat to our own security, because of the constantly increasing power of aggressive war weapons, would be much greater even than it has been this time.

And if we agree that we must do something to prevent another war of aggression—if some unmentioned kind of demilitarization must be put into effect *and perpetuated*—then we require some arrangement or organization to maintain the supervision of policing. It won't work all by itself. The United States oughtn't to have to do it alone, and probably couldn't. So the job becomes a co-operative one. We have to agree with like-minded nations on the ways to prevent or squelch another war.

The Wide Horizon

Living in the Third Dimension

By Gail B. Chase

As with nearly every systematized phase of our existence, so it is with educational systems today. They are having to stretch a bit here and eliminate more there in order to readjust themselves to present confused world conditions. Some entertaining repercussions in connection with the educational side came to my attention the other day when a teacher repeated some ideas which had deeply impressed him at a certain meeting.

"You know," he began seriously, "the trouble with the world today is that we are living in a two-dimensional world and Hitler is living in a three-dimension world!"

Now I had heard Hitler described as being in a number of different places, but this was the first time I had heard of his being so definitely pinned down, or up—and by a school teacher. It made me feel a bit more confident.

"Well, if Hitler is in the three dimensional area, I hope he stays there and stops cluttering up the traffic for us here in the two dimensional plane—if that is where we are!" This was the only remark I could think of in answer to my friend's pronouncement. He looked at me rather pityingly, as though I were in a comparative state of Middle-Age darkness, peering out at what I mistook for fantastic monsters skittering about in the deep blue—or black unexplored fastnesses.

* * *

"What I am trying to say," explained the teacher, "and what Dr. So-and-So says, is that our educators and educational processes have not yet caught up with the times. For instance, you listen to the average small boy or girl of today, and they can tell you more about airplanes than their teachers can tell you in a year. They are simply growing up with a different set of expressions. Just listen to those children sometime, and you'll hear them use terms which are technically correct though the grown-up may not be familiar with them. Then these children are hampered by having to come down to old wornout ideas, just to fit the teaching in school. They should have newer methods of learning when they are already away ahead of the systems!"

As if to convince me further, the teacher related a little story which had been given at the meeting also. It seems that two small boys in kindergarten were playing with some paper airplanes which they had secretly made.

"I wonder what the specific gravity of this plane is?" said one.

"Hey, Jimmy! You had better duck that plane quick! Here comes Mrs. Hatley, and she won't give us good reports unless we string these wooden beads!" answered the other.

The teacher looked pleased when I laughed at this joke.

"You see," he continued, "how mistaken our old systems are!"

"Yes, but on the other hand, the teachers have done some pretty faithful plowing with them all these years. And the systems may not have been too perfect; but you must admit they have been long!" I replied.

"Well, of course—."

"And then, too, there is another side to consider. There are also the parents," I asserted. "For instance, in one school, they were enthusiastically being very modern, and teaching some of the primary graders about oxygen. One little fellow went home and told his father all about his school lessons. The next day the boy came back with a note from his father stating something as follows: 'Please don't teach Willie any more about oxygen. I don't know anything about it, never even heard of it! Why don't you teach him something useful instead of all this new-fangled stuff!' "

* * *

Possibly the best thing education can do for us is to give us a better sense of co-ordination between the second and third dimensions, if that is what they like to call them. In the excitement of keeping up with the advancement, we can't discard everything which has been of value. After all, there is something that a very small child can learn from stringing beads. There is a sense of order to be derived from the process. But if little Johnny is capable of third dimension stuff, he should not be kept from it. Doubtless there are new things the teacher should recognize, too, and the parents need to learn as well as the children.

If educational processes even begin to keep us orientated between the second and third dimensions, they will be doing a much bigger and more valuable job than merely trying to catch up with the advancement.

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